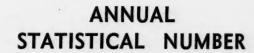
JAN 2 3 1933

DUN'S REVIEW

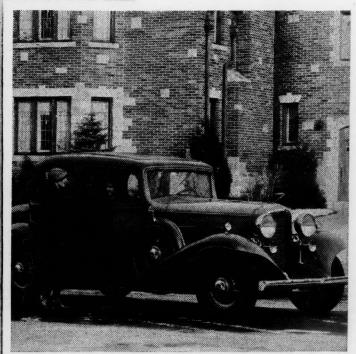
January 21, 1933



SURVEY OF INDUSTRY FOR FOURTH QUARTER, 1932

INSOLVENCY ANALYSES
OF 1932 RECORDS

TREND OF DUN'S INDEX NUMBER SINCE 1916



Courtesy General Motors Corporation

Published by

R.G. DUN & CO.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
MERCANTILE AGENCY IN THE WORLD

ESTABLISHED 1841

TEEN CENTS A COPY /E DOLLARS A YEAR

DUN'S REVIEW

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

R. G. DUN & CO., 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MERCANTILE AGENCY IN THE WORLD

ESTARI ISHED 1841

Editorial Offices . 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

QUINCY ADAMS, Editor

RAYMOND BRENNAN, Associate Editor

VOLUME 41

JANUARY 21, 1933

NUMBER 2052

Subscription \$5.00 per year Outside U. S. \$6.00 per year

Entered as second-class matter October 30, 1893, at the Post Office, at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising Rates sent upon application

NEW AUTOMOBILE DESIGNS BOLSTER SALES PROSPECTS

by RAYMOND BRENNAN

Notwithstanding the withering blight of the last two years, several aspects of encouragement to the motor industry are looming for 1933. Manufacturers have, with commendable courage, made lavish expenditures on engineering refinements and styling, while all but four automobiles are offered at the lowest prices ever listed. Baffling sales resistance, however, may continue until something near parity of prices with existing levels of purchasing power will have been attained.

While the average price level of low-priced cars is 25 to 30 per cent below that of both 1929 and 1930, purchasing power has declined by an even greater percentage during the last three unsettled years. It is not going to be an easy matter to reconcile this discrepancy, as manufacturers already have cut the price to dealers to the point of threatening profit-margins, and the dealers have been having difficulty in making both ends meet, particularly during 1932, when sales volume was reduced so sharply.

Enthusiastic preparations for a revival in the industry is disclosed by the annual motor shows. It is the general belief that a substantial latent demand is accumulating, and back of this widespread acceleration of the industry is the hope of executives that the current year will show a marked upturn in sales. Stress is laid upon the extraordinary comparative values now offered as a sales stimulant,

as each dollar now spent will buy nearly three times as much as it did back in 1928, if all the improvements, refinements, and safety devices be taken into consideration.

Despite the unsatisfactory operations and frequent deficits reported in 1932, and dividends paid in excess of earnings, the financial status of the industry is in a strong cash position, with inventories at low levels. The chief concern of the leaders of the industry this year is to retool and get into production as quickly as possible. Instead of the mass production of former years, manufacturers now are trying to figure out just how few cars can be made at a profit on short notice. Of the three major producers, two got under way last month, while one appears to have experienced manufacturing delays, which hindered an official announcement of specifications and prices. Progress toward moderate production now is in mute evidence.

Last year, most of the new models were offered without much internal change. There was, however, some external dressing up, in the form of a few minor gadgets, but these were insufficient to stimulate sales, which dropped to the lowest total in more than a decade, despite the premiums offered in the way of price-cuts. This year, after giving the old cars a chance to become more antiquated, the industry, as of one accord, redesigned its

models, which emphasizes further the senility of the old ones. Common characteristics found in this year's models are referred to as "snow plows," "skirts," and "beaver tails." In general, the 1933 automobiles are more powerful and roomier, attributed more to engineering improvements, rather than to any change in the number of cylinders or any enlargement of the wheelbase.

In fact, the automobile this year has achieved the greatest triumph of its history in design. What a contrast between the early lumbering vehicles, which gave no indication of the power of their con-

cealed engines, and

the streamlined cars

NEW MODELS SURPASS FORMER ATTAINMENTS

of today, lean as race horses, which proclaim their speed. The modern motor company has a department for art and color, a sort of supreme court which passes judgment on matters relating to line and decoration. Besides, there have been stupendous improvements in body building. One Detroit plant is offering 2,000 varieties of bodies, most of which are built to insure perfect ventilation.

Sales of used automobiles, as a whole, continue to decline steadily, but stocks are not mounting to any unusual degree. Manufacturers of parts report that releases are more frequent than last year at this time, but these are not of heavy volume. The majority of dealers classify the volume of reposses-

sions as normal, which indicates some improvement in this department of the industry.

A review of the facts available does not encourage any strong hope for a marked revival in the demand for passenger cars before Spring, or at least until the middle of March. Some increase will occur, as orders for 200,000 cars and trucks are reported to have been placed. That number, even if authentic, will not be sufficient to give a true reflection of the potential purchasing power existing today. Business in general may pursue a more or less listless trend until Spring. It is believed, however,

that sales in the low-priced field will be maintained from the opening of the Spring season, and will exceed last year's totals for the remainder of the year, even though the margin may be a rather narrow one.

Manufacturers of automobiles at Syracuse report volume curtailed and inquiries light, particularly on higher-priced cars. The price tendency is toward reduction, with competition keenest for many years. Medium-priced cars are in the best demand. Collections with distributors only fair, and repossessions are slightly above the average of a normal year.

The automobile business at Cleveland was stagnant all during 1932 until October, when manufacturers commenced producing 1933 models. This district benefited substantially through orders

placed for sheet steel and

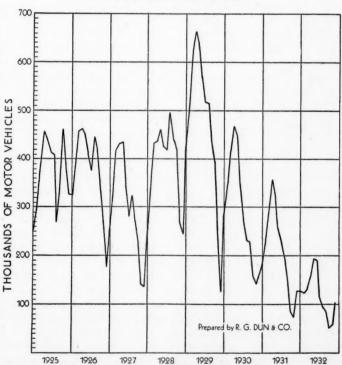
SEASON LAUNCHED BY MOTOR SHOWS

parts, along with other items of original equipment, including tires. The sale of motor cars and trucks in the wholesale division increased sharply in November and December, interest being centered chiefly in the new models retailing below \$1,000. All during the year a good demand existed for replacement parts for all types of automobiles, resulting, in many instances, in substantially increased volume in the business of parts manufacturers here. A concerted effort is evident on the part of auto-

mobile manufacturers and dealers in the Cincinnati area to place the industry foremost among the major lines, judging from the display of 1933 models now ready for the market. Following the annual automobile show, the formal opening of the season will be launched with renewed hope. New models offer greater value at lower prices, with distinctive and unusual body lines. Interest shown and inquiries made at the opening of the year indicate a brighter outlook.

During the first eleven months of 1932, there were 9,172 new passenger cars registered in Hamilton County, and 41,694 used cars.





*Based on statistics of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. With the December production of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada estimated at 102,770, the output for 1932 totalled 1,426,734, as compared with 2,742,359 in 1931, and the record total of 5,621,715 in 1929. Current estimates place 1933 production between 1,700,000 and 2,000,000 units. This compares with registration of 15,560 new and 61,514 used automobiles which changed ownership during the same period of 1931. The used-car market continues uncertain; units are accumulating, with sale prices hardly commensurate with trade-in values.

The movement of parts and accessories during the last quarter of 1932 compare favorably with sales during the same period of 1931. Cold weather in recent months stimulated the sale of chains, heaters and anti-freeze products. Jobbers and retailers disposed of considerable carry-over merchandise of this character.

Automobile production in Indianapolis continues along on a limited basis, and the manufacturing operations in 1932 were the lowest in the history of the industry in this city. In the State of Indiana, there was a decline of about 60 per cent in production during 1932, as compared with the 1931 output. In most cases, this was the smallest number of cars produced since the war-time curtailment of 1918. Manufacturing stocks are low, and purchases are being made for current needs. Retail sales of new automobiles likewise totalled small in volume, and used-car sales also were affected adversely. Stocks of both new and used cars continue to diminish. While there is more or less optimism regarding the outlook for 1933, orders are lacking and the industry, as a whole, is marking time.

In the Baltimore district, 1932 was not a satisfactory year for the automotive industry. It witnessed a decline in the sale of both passenger cars and motor trucks, the average recession from the 1931 figures being fully 20 to 25 per cent. Normally, January is not a very active month and prospective buyers are said to be deferring their purchases until the advent of the local automobile show which opens on January 21, and extends to the 28th, inclusive.

The industry now is formulating its 1933 sales campaign; the center of attack will be in the low-priced field, with LARGER PRODUCTION manufacturers plan-**FORECAST FOR 1933** ning to offer fourteen different lines priced under \$700 per unit. The industry anticipates a pronounced trend to the lowerpriced cars. Estimates of the 1933 production range from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000 units; 1932 production in the United States and Canada is estimated at 1,426,-734 cars and trucks, compared with 2,472,359 in 1931, and the record total of 5,621,715 in 1929. The problem of profits in the low-priced lines will be largely a matter of volume.

The industry has suffered almost as keenly, perhaps, as any other line of activity in consequence of general conditions. The decline in passenger car sales is reflected in the reports of finance companies which handle automobile paper. During the past year, local building operations shrank almost 50 per cent from the 1931 figures, and this fact curtailed markedly the demand for heavy trucks, the drop being nearly 40 per cent. Light ton-trucks and com-

mercial motor vehicles likewise suffered a substantial turnover contraction, but sales of motor busses and short-haul freight-carrying trucks held up better in 1932, while taxicab sales really expanded. Tire sales were off about 15 per cent, when compared with the 1931 figures; other accessories and parts also record a sales decline, while consumption of lubricating oils and gasoline was measurably less.

The announced price cuts in cars range from \$200 to \$400 per unit. The cheapest car will sell for about \$275, while the cost of the most expensive machine will be approximately \$10,000; the highpriced cars are not very readily marketable under present economic conditions. Tire prices advanced about 15 per cent early the past Fall, but other accessory prices dropped about 20 per cent in 1932. The retail gasoline price has just been cut 1c. per gallon, and the straight fuel now sells locally for 15c., which includes the 5c. Federal tax. Maryland's gasoline tax dropped \$83,000 during the last quarter of 1932, as a result of decreased consumption. The total motor vehicle registration in this State for 1932 was 330,943, contrasted with 335,371 cars and present sales drive.

New car and used-car inventories in local dealers' hands now are at the lowest level in years. Recent sacrifice sales have been conducted to clear

NEW AND USED-CAR INVENTORIES LOW

their floors of used and reconditioned cars. Automobiles now can be

purchased on easier terms than ever, because of keen competition, and while no marked upturn in sales is anticipated early in the year, the industry's prospects will improve just as soon as there is a measurable betterment in business generally. It is estimated that 60 per cent of all cars in use today are between three and ten years old so that the potential market for new cars will be a stimulus in the present sales drive.

Automobile registrations in the Norfolk section for 1932 were between 50 and 60 per cent of the 1931 total. A material factor in this drop was the absence of the United States Atlantic fleet, which, for the past year, has been on the West Coast. Dealers are holding 150 or more orders from men of the fleet, and they expect to make delivery on at least 85 per cent of these with the return of the fleet in April. The best demand is in the low-price field, with a steady trend in that direction. Through a cautious sales policy both by dealers and by finance companies, repossessions and collections in 1932 held to a level comparable with that in 1931. As a whole, dealers are optimistic and believe that the automotive trade will be among the first to benefit from any upturn in general conditions.

The unit output of the more popular and moderate-priced cars in the Atlanta market has shown an increase, as compared with the total for the same period one year ago. Some interest is being manifested in new models, but sales are slow in developing, and trading is close. Credits have

been somewhat restricted, and collections are fairly satisfactory. The used-car market is somewhat overstocked, but repossessions are not heavy.

Although economic conditions show little or no improvement in the Memphis territory, a fairly cheerful feeling over prospects in the automobile and truck trade prevails. It is due largely to the fact that purchases have been so much restricted and replacements are becoming more necessary. As yet, however, actual improvement cannot be reported, since there is the usual inclination to await new models. Dealers' stocks have been allowed to reach the vanishing point, and there naturally has been some accumulation of orders, with more expected as the season opens. The fact that very few changes have taken place among dealers is cited as evidence of the deflation process having gone its limit. Buying continues chiefly in the lower-priced cars, but the fact that in the middle and high-price classes there have been price reductions, as well as inclusion of greater values, is expected to turn a little more interest to them. Thus far, sales proportions are about as they have been during the past year in the several price classes.

Credit conditions show no appreciable change, but one encouraging feature is that it is felt that the worst of readjustment has been witnessed. If cotton should work higher by one or two cents a pound, it would be felt quickly in the demand for cars.

Sales at wholesale of new cars in November, 1932, were 6.8 per cent less in the Chicago district than they were in November, 1931, but 39.9 per cent greater, than in October, 1932. These figures are in numbers. In value the wholesale sales in October, 1932, were some 2.5 per cent less than those in November, 1932. The expansion in the number of units sold at wholesale over October, 1932, was caused by the seasonal distribution of certain new models to

FAILURE RECORD HIGHER IN 1932

dealers. As a result of this distribution of new models, the total number of cars on

hand in this district increased 10.6 per cent in number and 10.3 per cent in value in November, 1932, over the total for October, 1932. On the other hand, there were 48.2 per cent fewer cars in dealers' hands in November, 1932, than in November, 1931.

Little improvement is expected in the automobile trade at Twin Cities during the early months of the current year. While the release of new models now is stimulating interest, sales are disappointing and are running 25 per cent behind the volume of a year ago. Approximately 80 per cent of sales are in cars selling for \$700 or less. Collections are slow, and repossessions of cars have increased greatly.

The production of automobiles at Denver during 1932 decreased 38 to 42 per cent in units, and 10 to 14 per cent in value, as compared with the record for 1931. Most of the current sales are confined to small passenger cars and trucks, ranging in

price from \$500 to \$1,200. Although there have been occasional reductions, the general price level has remained fairly steady during the last six months. Wholesale collections during 1932 were 10 to 18 per cent off from the 1931 showing, while retail payments were slower by 15 to 25 per cent, and repossessions were more than double those of 1931. No improvement in demand is expected before the early Summer months.

Insolvencies in the automobile industry increased steadily during 1932, the liabilities of the firms that failed during that year totalling \$38,347,401, which was more than double the \$18,728,024 which represented the defaulted indebtedness of the bankrupt companies in 1931. The number of failures did not increase in the same ratio, the special compilation of insolvencies made by R. G. Dun & Co., which includes manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of automobiles, automotive supplies, and accessories, showing 987 in 1932, as compared with a total of 938 in 1931.

Manufacturers

Year	Number	Liabilities
1930	. 196	\$5,410,562
1931	. 114	2,832,260
1932*	. 115	10,905,517

Wholesalers and Retailers

Year	Number	Liabilities
1930	1,155	\$23,733,170
1931	824	15,895,764
1932*	872	27,441,884

(*) January to December, inclusive.

NOTICE

Dun's Review each week carries a current detailed survey of an important industry. A total of twenty-one different lines are reported in this way, each being covered at least twice in the course of the year.

The next review of the Automobile Industry will be published in the June 17th issue of *Dun's Review*.

Next week—January 28th—the subject of the special survey will be Drugs and Pharmaceutical Supplies.

These industries will be surveyed in this sequence:

Plumbing Supplies	Electrical Supplies
Shoes and Leather	Groceries
Building	Iron and Steel
Furs	Radio
Dairy	Jewelry
Furniture	Hardware
Rubber Goods	
Paper Boxes	Paint and Wallpaper
Clothing	Dry Goods
Farm Equipment	Paper

SURVEY OF INDUSTRY— FOURTH QUARTER 1932

by QUINCY ADAMS

Decisive downturn in commercial failures outstandingly favorable development of fourth quarter of 1932. Number of failures in the period 6.8 per cent under number in same period of 1931—the greatest quarterly decline in four years. Fourth quarter figures also in marked contrast to those of other quarters of this year, all of which showed substantial increases. Liabilities also lower for period, being 16.5 per cent under those of last year.

Commodity prices show encouraging stability in final months of year.

Bank clearings also make better comparative showing than in third quarter of year.

Revival of industrial activity, begun in August lasts through October. Usual seasonal decline to year-end follows but does not erase all of earlier gains.

The extension and consolidation of such gains as shown in these four primary factors throughout the first quarter of 1933 would provide convincing evidence of the beginning of business recovery and price stability.

The most decisively favorable development in the fourth quarter of 1932 was the persistent downward trend of commercial failures.

During the first nine months of the year the

failure total was consistently above the totals of any recent years. Early in September the mortality pace slackened suddenly and from then until the end of the year the weekly totals in a number of weeks were under those of the corresponding weeks of 1931.

The number of failures for the final quarter of 1932 was 6.8 per cent under the total for the fourth quarter of the year before.

This ratio is the greatest quarterly decline shown in these statistics in the last four years.

It stands out in striking contrast to the ratios of the other quarters of 1932, all of which were substantial gains. In the first quarter of the year failures were nearly 8 per cent above the number of the same quarter of the year before. The totals in the second

and third quarters were 25.1 and 29.2 per cent higher, respectively, than those of the corresponding period of 1931.

The improvement in the number of commer-

cial failures carried with it a decidedly better comparison of the liabilities involved.

In the first quarter of this year the liabilities of the commercial failures reported in the period were 28.4 above the liability total of the year before. The second quarter liabilities were nearly 63 per cent higher than those of the second quarter of 1931, while the third quarter liabilities were higher by nearly 37 per cent than those of the same three-month period of the year before. In marked contrast

to these substantial gains was the showing in the fourth quarter of 1932 when liabilities were 16.5 per cent less than for the fourth quarter of 1931.

In all past periods of business contraction

EXPLANATION OF CHARTS

CHART I.

The averages of Industrial production, sales, inventories and salary and wage scales in this chart are constructed from the reports of a number of the principal organizations in each of the twenty-five industries which are shown separately in Chart II. This material is supplemented by statistics and estimates reported by trade associations, government publications, and all other logical sources of information.

The other averages are also derived from primary sources. The average of commodity prices is based upon the current position of Dux's Index Number of Commodity Prices. The commercial failure average and the bank clearings average are based upon R. G. Dun & Co. figures.

Bureau of Labor and Federation of Labor employment figures, questionnaire returns from industrial centers and estimates for the principal centers of population are combined in the average for employment.

CHART II.

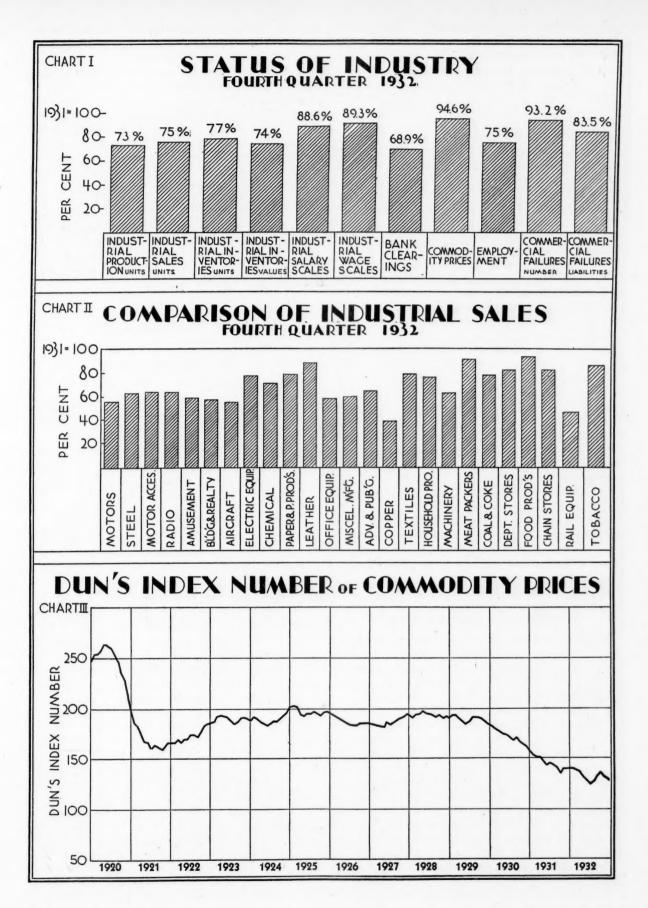
In comparison of industrial sales the sales of the industries contributing to the sales index of Chart I are shown individually.

CHART III.

The fluctuations in Dun's Index Number of Commodity Prices are shown since 1919.

CHART IV.

The constituents of The Index of Industrial Activity are bituminous coal production, bank clearings outside New York City and pig fron production. It is not meant to serve as a barometer of all industrial activity as this is clearly too broad a function for any single index. The Index can be applied specifically only after due allowance for all factors involved and its significance must be regarded as general.



commercial mortality has increased in proportion to the severity of the deflation. But a time has come in each of these previous depression years when the pace of liquidation has slackened, deflation has become less severe and commercial failures have turned downward.

In the long depression of the 1890's deflation reached its utmost of intensity in 1896. By January, 1897, the total had begun to drop and from then on for a number of months commercial failure totals were lower than those of the corresponding months of the year before. The trend was accompanied by a marked decrease of liquidation in other parts of the business structure and by a definite revival of business activity.

The drastic deflation of 1907 induced a period of severe commercial mortality which culminated in 1908 with the highest number of commercial failures reported up to that time. The downtrend began in the latter part of the year and from November, 1908, on through the next two years the monthly totals were steadily under those of the year before. At the same time, business enterprise was reviving and corporate earnings were on the mend.

After gaining steadily throughout 1921 the commercial mortality figures reached their highest early in 1922. In the Spring they turned downward and from November on they were under the totals of the previous year. The trend continued for several years, or into the beginning of the great postwar prosperity period.

Since a decisive improvement in the commercial failure record has so often indicated the high water mark of liquidation and the beginning of business revival the trend which has been in evidence in the fourth quarter of 1932 is regarded as one of the most favorable developments of the period and one which may reasonably be considered conservatively optimistic appraisal of the future.

Price Level Shows Stability

The trend of commodity prices during the fourth quarter was downward. The monthly declines were not great nor was the total decline for the period sufficient to wipe out the entire advance in the price level recorded from July to October.

During 1930 and 1931 commodity prices moved downward steadily without any appreciable interruption with the result that the business community was faced at practically all times with the difficulty of operating under a continuously falling price level. The situation improved materially in 1932, because, although prices tended downward during the first six months of the year they rallied briskly in the third quarter. Although the downtrend was resumed toward the year end the previous gain was not entirely effaced. Nor, in fact, was the price drop of the final months of the year sufficient to bring prices greatly below those of the year before. The survey

tabulation shows that wholesale prices for the fourth quarter of 1932 averaged only 5.4 per cent below those of the fourth quarter of 1931.

In a number of the commodity groups which make up Dun's Index Number a very marked degree of stability has been in evidence since Autumn. A stable price level is essential to the successful conduct of the business enterprise. The fact that there has been this approach to stability after two years of continuous declines is one of the strongest contributary factors to the revival of industrial activity from August to October of 1932.

Bank Clearings Compare Favorably

Bank clearings were well maintained during the fourth quarter. The total for the 22 cities outside of New York City, regularly reported by R. G. Dun & Co., was a little more than 31 per cent less than the total for the same period of 1931. This compares very favorably with the third quarter average which showed that bank clearings in the third quarter were nearly 36 per cent under the total for the third quarter of last year.

Essential Sales Best

The averages shown in Chart I indicate that industrial production and sales, industrial inventories and employment were all approximately 25 per cent lower in the fourth quarter of this year than in the fourth quarter of 1931. The averages for particular industries shown in Chart II, indicate that the sales of the essentials are still holding up well but that the sales of the heavier industries continue to lag perceptibly behind the general average.

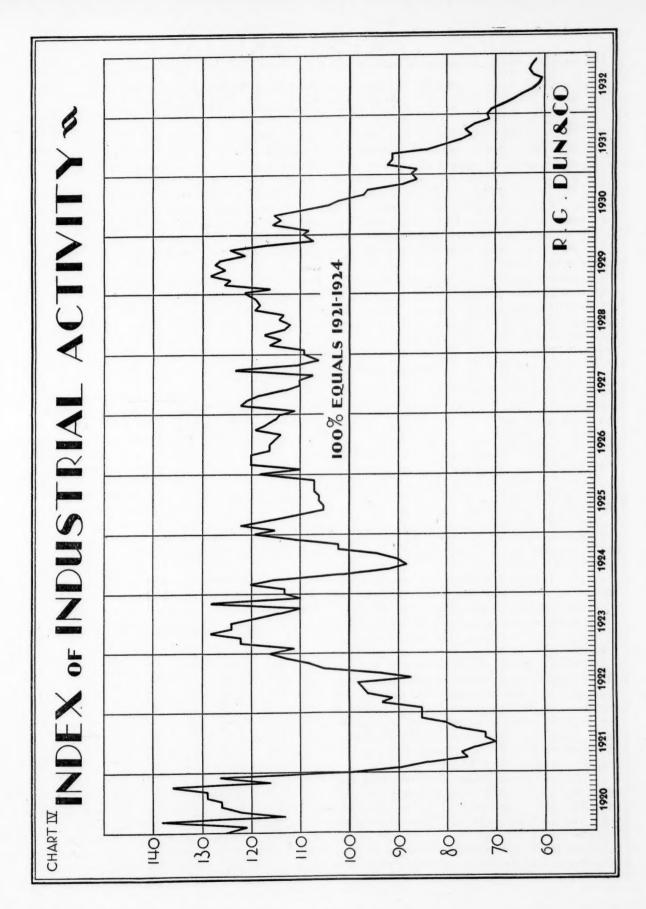
Autumn Improvement in Industrial Activity

Chart IV shows the R. G. Dun Index of industrial Activity for a period of thirteen years. This period is used to encompass both the first and second post-war peaks of industrial activity and the first and second post-war deflation periods. Because of the fact that 1923 and 1924 were moderately prosperous years and that 1922 was a year of recovery the four-year average of 1921 to 1924 was taken as 100 per cent. This does not imply that that period should be regarded as normal from a standpoint of general conditions. It is merely a statistical base for the Index of Industrial Activity.

During the third quarter of 1932 the Index moved up sharply from the Midsummer low of nearly 60—60 per cent of the average of 1921 to 1924. Reaching a high of a little more than 63 in October the Index declined from then until the end of the year with the figure at 61.9 for the month of December.

This third quarter recovery continued in the first month of the fourth quarter, is the first third quarter revival of any consequence since 1929. In 1930 there was no third quarter improvement whatever and in 1931 the gain was so mild as to be negli-

concluded on page 31



INSOLVENCY ANALYSES OF 1932 RECORDS

The encouraging feature of the report of business failures for the year 1932, was the considerable decline in the number of defaults in the latter part of that year and the reduction in liabilities. Up to the last three months of the year, insolvencies in business lines in the United States were considerably more numerous than for any preceding record. The number was larger in each month than in all earlier reports and the liabilities

900

were heavier. As to the number of failures, this is clearly shown in the accompanying chart. The monthly record is tabulated for each of the past three years, while the average for the fiveyear period, 1925-1929, inclusive, illustrates a normal condition for the past decade.

Conditions as to insolvencies change from time to time. Perhaps the most radical change was that succeeding the Euro-

pean war. In the years during that war, following the period at the start when great uneasiness and uncertainty existed regarding the consequences that would be experienced at its close, business failures in the United States continued for a number of years at a very low point. The sharp readjustment in commodity prices, which occurred in 1921 and 1922 brought about a considerable increase in business defaults. This was soon over, however, but the recession that continued later, was not to so low a point as had previously been experienced. Then there occurred the series of disturbances which resulted in the troublesome time through which the country has of late been passing.

Failures during these years have been very numerous. The record for the three years, 1930, 1931 and 1932, as set forth in the accompanying chart, was much above normal. The average for the five-year period, 1925-1929, inclusive, which is also indicated, shows how much above normal the business defaults of the three succeeding years have been. For the five-year period (1925-1929) the record averaged slightly above 100. The movement throughout the entire twelve months was quite uniform, being higher in the first five months of those years, followed by a considerable recession in the succeeding four months with a higher average again for the two closing months. This clearly indicates a normal movement as to business failures throughout the year. In 1930 and 1931, the movement was also quite uniform. The decline in 1930, following

the first two months of the year, was somewhat greater than the average. but so, also, was the advance at the end of the year. In 1931 the record was higher again in the first four months of that year, and continued only slightly so during the succeeding four months as compared with 1930, but rose sharply at the close of the year. The 1932 record was heavy throughout. While the two last months of 1932 were

BUSINESS FAILURES-THE MONTHLY RECORD 1925 - 29 Prepared by R. G. DUN & CO. Feb. May July Sept. Apr. June Aug. A normal position, 1925-1929, inclusive; the three following were higher.

> below the corresponding time in 1931, the record compared with 1930 showed an increase over both years.

DUN'S INSOLVENCY INDEX

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	ndex 81.3 10.2 26.0 31.0 09.1 24,6
Years Failures Concerns Index Years Failures Concerns I 1932. 31,822 2,076,580 153.2 1899. 9,337 1,147,595 1931. 28,285 2,125,288 133.4 1898. 12,186 1,105,880 1930. 26,355 2,188,068 120,7 1897. 13,351 1,058,521	81.3 10.2 26.0 31.0 09.1 24,6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	81.3 10.2 26.0 31.0 09.1 24,6
1931. 28,285 2,125,288 133.4 1898. 12,186 1,105,830 1 1930. 26,355 2,183,008 120.7 1897. 13,351 1,058,521	10.2 26.0 31.0 09.1 24,6
1931. 28,285 2,125,288 133.4 1898. 12,186 1,105,830 1 1930. 26,355 2,183,008 120.7 1897. 13,351 1,058,521	10.2 26.0 31.0 09.1 24,6
1930. 26,355 2,183,008 120.7 1897. 13,351 1,058,521 1	26.0 31.0 09.1 24,6
	31.0 09.1 24.6
1929. 23,909 2,212,779 103.5 1896. 15,088 1,151,579 1	09.1 24,6
1928. 23,842 2,199,000 108.4 1895. 13,197 1,209,282 1	24,6
1927. 23,146 2,171,700 109.3 1894. 13,885 1,114,174 1	
	27.7
1925 21,214 2,113,300 100.4 1892 10,344 1,172,705	88.9
	07.3
1923 18,718 1,996,004 93.8 1890 16,907 1,110,590	98.3
	04.4
	02.8
1920 8,881 1,821,409 48.8 1887 9,634 994,281	90.7
1919 6,451 1,710,909 37.5 1886 9,824 969,841 1	01.3
1918. 9,982 1,708,061 58.4 1885. 10,637 919,990 1	15.6
	21.6
	06.2
	82.6
	71.0
	63.0
	95.6
	55.0
	36.0
	33.2
	21.1
	97.4
1906 10,682 1,392,949 76.4 1873 5,183 559,764	92.5
1905 11,520 1,357,455 84.3 1872 4,669 528,970	77.1
	61.4
1903 12,069 1,281,481 93.5 1870 3,546 427,230	83.0
1902 11,615 1,253,172 92.6 1869 2,799 352,674	79.3
1901 11,002 1,219,242 90.2 1868 2,608 278,840	93.4
1900 10,774 1,174,300 91.4 1867 2,780 209,720 1	32.8
Ratio of Commercial Failures to each 10,000 Business Conce	

FAILURES BY BRANCHES OF BUSINESS—FIVE YEARS

	_		Number					-Liabilities-		
MANUFACTURERS	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Iron, Foundries and Nails	286	181	103	148		\$19,919,713	\$19,825,768	\$2,969,529	\$6,232,248	\$5,182,927
Machinery and Tools	506	409		295		32,777,351	52,003,063	18,835,599	11,599,780	11,566,695
Woolens, Carpets and Knit Goods	61	54		20		3,013,467	5,516,115	2,047,236	548,565	3,291,651
Cottons, Lace and Hosiery	38	_11	26	16	15	8,344,623	4,807,227	4,619,989	2,151,864	1,846,959
Lumber, Carpenters and Coopers	891	751	1,041	1,135	969	66,081,952	44,655,765	55,229,582	53,631,265	50,782,492
Clothing and Millinery	840 277	707	579	500	557 198	23,298,941	14,624,818	16,392,475	7,987,527	10,337,439
Hats, Gloves and Furs	156	215 102	215 94	183 102	85	7,368,741 9,105,229	5,220,972 4,424,601	5,425,891 3,287,274	3,072,407 1,290,332	3,201,010 3,654,870
Paints and Oils.	44	26	20	21	13	1,569,028	2,592,024	1.152.556	336,003	272.575
Printing and Engraving	384	260	212	174	172	13.035.076	9,470,672	7.178.254	2.570.550	3,604,589
Milling and Bakers	554	493	449	462	494	8,585,571	7,848,159	6,265,734	5,607,432	7.008,815
Leather, Shoes and Harness		203	150	151	155	14,871,989	5,864,299	7,450,921	2,747,219	6,542,638
Tobacco, etc	115	100	73	76	75	2,484,765	2,207,849	1,542,213	2,359,496	979,720
Glass, Earthenware and Brick		106	115	102	94	11,563,325	10,538,546	7,659,123	6,825,260	2,624,620
All Other	2,642	2,794	2,841	2,622	2,630	128,076,904	93,852,897	98,633,007	79,779,472	71,581,719
Total Manufacturing	7,279	6,412	6,278	6,007	5,924	\$350,096,675	\$283,452,775	\$238,639,383	\$186,734,420	\$182,478,119
TRADERS										
General Stores	1,461	1,408	1,197	1,017	1.042	\$26,540,814	\$24,700,437	\$15,965,721	\$13,288,596	\$13,387,718
Groceries, Meat and Fish		3.719	3.309	3,497	3,785	47,221,167	44,345,801	31,925,208	80,149,715	36,504,185
Hotels and Restaurants	1,258	1,159	1,132	1,172	1,105	51,533,398	44,000,726	20,881,959	20,498,991	24,361,727
Tobacco, etc	280	295	272	223	263	3,923,093	3,152,431	2,543,391	2,302,528	1,876,949
Clothing and Furnishings		3,055	2,819	1,983	2,324	57,188,138	47,164,815	35,292,301	25,955,443	27,891,578
Dry Goods and Carpets	1,623	1,441	1,267	980	1,121	36,033,083	26,053,537	25,986,142	15,943,469	17,770,040
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks	950	858 937	724	542 659	681	12,995,163 29,191,613	12,926,265	7,324,548 18,194,743	6,326,486 14,950,324	7,068,622 12,202,497
Furniture and Grockery	1,108	763	866 643	542	567	13,403,032	25,430,776 11,647,157	9,531,080	8,595,604	8,337,317
Hardware, Stoves and Tools	1,422	1.151	982	701	729	18,541,112	13,946,611	10.781.039	7.643.637	7,088,431
Paints and Oils	127	109	116	91	84	1.425.097	1,546,173	1,843,693	5,650,373	791.019
Jewelry and Clocks	779	663	493	421	473	17.664.175	12,885,357	8,074,319	8,206,243	8,158,367
Books and Papers		218	163	182	144	4,582,848	3,306,970	1,544,881	1.817,238	1,650,578
Hats, Furs and Gloves	210	126	161	128	148	5,412,969	1,890,817	5,048,082	4,056,227	2,166,623
All Other	4,332	4,268	4,249	3,329	3,404	105,523,075	82,359,812	77,993,107	59,346,492	62,050,775
Total Trading	22,624	20,170		15,417	16,477	\$431,178,777	\$355,857,685	\$272,936,214	\$224,731,366	\$225,301,426
Other Commercial		1,703			1,441	147,037,065	97,498,642	156,714,245	71,784,410	81,780,079
Total United States	31.822	28,285	26,355	22,909	23.842	\$928.312.517	\$736,309,102	\$668,283,842	\$483,250,196	\$489,559,024

For the fourth quarter of 1932, however, there was a significant change. Both as to the number of insolvencies and the amount of indebtedness shown, the figures for the fourth quarter of 1932 were below those for the same period in 1931. The decline in the fourth quarter of 1932 showed a reduction to 6,815 failures, compared with 7,574 in the third quarter of that year, and 7,315 in the fourth quarter of 1931. Nearly always the reverse happens. Usually, business failures in the fourth quarter of the year are second only in number to those of the first quarter. Last year the fourth quarter was at the low point for the quarterly periods of that year.

In the following tables, the decrease in the number of commercial failures and also in the amount of the liabilities for the last three quarters of 1932 is plainly apparent:

QUARTERLY	PECOPD	OF	EAST TIDES
QUARTERLY	RECORD	OB.	FAILURES

	1932	Ratio	1931	Ratio
First Quarter		29.0	8,483	80.0
Second Quarter		26.0 23.7	6,624 5,863	$\frac{23.4}{26.7}$
Third Quarter		21.3	7.315	25.9
Year	31,950	100.0	28,285	100.0
		Lial	bilities	
	1932 (000 omitted)	Ratio	1931 (000 omitted)	Ratio
First Quarter	\$275,521	29.7	\$214,602	29.1
Second Quarter		28.2	155,895	21.2
Third Quarter		23.8	161,279	21.9
Fourth Quarter	169,867	18.3	204,533	27.8
Year	\$927,500	100.0	\$736,309	100.6

As to the liabilities involved, the figures for the fourth quarter of 1932 also show a reduction. The amount for that period was much below that for each of the first three quarters of 1932, being \$170,679,744. This amount is compared with \$220,-348,485 for the third quarter of 1932 and \$204,533,098 for the fourth quarter of the preceding year. In the heaviest, but not so much above those for the

the final three months of 1931, failures were quite heavy, and were nearly as large as those for the first quarter of 1931.

Failures in Leading Lines

For the three different classifications into which the failure record is divided quite an increase over 1931 appears. There have been 7,279 defaults during the year 1932 in manufacturing lines; 22,624 trading defaults, and 1,919 failures in the third division, covering agents and brokers. For 1931, 6,412 manufacturing defaults were recorded; 20,170 trading failures, and 1,703 of agents and brokers. In each of these three divisions about one-eighth more bankruptcies occurred in 1932 than in the preceding year. Naturally, trading failures were much more numerous than for the other two classifications. In both of the years covered by this record, about 711/2 per cent of the total constituted trading lines. For the manufacturing division the percentage was 22.6 and only 6.0 per cent were for agents and brokers.

In the table printed below the number of failures for the past two years is shown for the three leading classifications, with the ratio that each bears to the total:

	1932	Ratio	1931	Ratio
Manufacturing Trading Agents and Brokers	22,624	$\begin{array}{c} 22.6 \\ 71.4 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$	6,412 20,170 1,763	22.7 71.3 6.0
Total	81,822	100.0	28,285	100.0
		-Lial	oilities	
	1932 (000 omitted)	Ratio	1931 (000 omitted)	Ratio
Manufacturing Trading Agents and Brokers	\$350,097 431,179 147,037	37.2 47.1 15.7	\$283,453 355,858 97,499	38.5 48.3 18.2
Total	\$928,313	100.0	\$736,309	100.6

The liabilities for the trading class also were

COMMERCIAL FAILURES—1932

States		TOTAL	1932	1	1931		Classi	fied	Failures	193	2	*Bank	Suspensions
New England Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Connecticut Rhode Island	No. 244 123 64 1,570 920 384	Assets \$2,505,764 1,165,412 530,718 25,100,415 9,545,654 1,587,130	Liabilities \$4,400,423 2,495,451 1,031,463 47,060,173 16,050,346 2,788,996	No. 193 68 47 1,398 728 254	Linbilities \$3,234,803 1,216,693 564,069 38,655,561 35,189,713 4,552,940	No.	UFACTURING Liabilities \$1,182,323 848,124 534,769 21,469,940 5,122,400 940,755	No. 182 89 47 862 666	1,536,871 492,400	No. 15 4 1 173 38 25	HER COM'L Liabilities \$500,340 110,456 4,354 8,957,590 1,135,067 385,509	No	Deposits \$29,678,000 42,885,600
Total		\$40,485,093 49,442,973	\$73,826,852 83,413,779	2,688	\$83,413,779	939 813	\$30,098,251 47,952,301	2,110 1,635	\$32,635,285 22,246,512	256 240	\$11,093,316 13,214,966	11 33	\$72,563,000 117,038,000
Middle Atlantic New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	5,941 1,548 2,152	\$110,483,785 25,618,048 43,775,244	\$216,749,865 49,592,469 80,185,577	4,706 1,392 1,849	\$111,617,948 34,281,055 69,184,181	1,768 451 478	\$86,446,970 20,329,135 37,040,571	3,804 995 1,560	\$99,374,236 21,805,300 36,899,348	369 102 114	\$30,928,665 7,458,034 6,245,658	10 8 42	\$15,316,000 14,369,000 50,937,000
Total	9,641 7,947	\$179,827,077 127,200,671	\$346,527,911 215,083,184	7,947	\$215,083,184	2,697 2,176	\$143,816,676 77,085,186	6,359 5,245	\$158,078,878 109,156,378	585 526	\$44,632,357 28,841,620	86 230	\$80,622,000 436,716,000
South Atlantic Maryland Delaware Dist. of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	475 38 91 487 372 473 76 342 283	\$9,763,414 501,612 618,465 4,005,170 6,717,212 7,560,045 954,925 8,918,714 5,210,642	1	416 47 94 406 221 406 102 872 236	\$10,209,889 1,209,426 1,674,760 7,006,253 4,381,284 9,964,191 3,489,702 9,666,336 4,158,707	146 5 13 70 43 54 3 34 25	\$8,946,305 286,060 243,444 1,851,020 6,373,980 5,158,200 670,779 975,343 812,021	282 29 76 398 307 385 73 291 250	\$6,289,340 411,754 951,980 4,976,944 4,406,349 7,798,206 1,027,200 4,339,020 5,682,504	47 4 22 19 222 34 17 8	\$4,182,444 152,303 44,411 369,705 3,015,749 709,982 197,489 674,401	4 1 4 9 6 31 18 25	\$5,520,000 792,000 3,497,000 954,000 14,129,000 28,993,000 3,989,000 4,081,000
Total	2,637 2,800	\$39,250,199 29,980,280	\$70,546,883 51,760,548	2,300	\$51,760,548	398 372	\$25,317,152 16,551,717	2,091 1,814	\$35,883,297 81,579,117	153 114	\$9,346,434 3,629,714	109 263	\$62,834,600 138,587,000
South Central Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi Arkansas Oklahoma Louisiana Texas	356 578 314 330 292 315 179 1,014	\$5,222,775 6,013,855 4,822,666 3,464,512 3,815,110 3,412,620 18,75,220 13,017,060	\$8,128,712 11,386,652 10,682,396 7,110,474 6,403,615 7,549,791 4,104,006 22,529,858	266 353 476 418 366 613 171 834	\$4,588,281 8,070,594 7,776,884 5,666,905 8,399,249 9,879,743 3,203,998 15,671,132	59 108 37 22 26 35 30 118	\$3,668,450 4,383,432 8,369,700 630,371 945,737 1,030,128 1,460,566 8,677,830	273 442 262 364 258 272 147 870	\$3,886,756 6,687,120 6,780,230 6,250,605 8,779,878 4,596,700 2,612,120 17,166,755	24 28 15 4 8 8 2 26	\$623,506 365,500 532,466 229,498 1,678,000 1,922,963 31,320 1,684,773	38 28 18 10 12 31 14 35	10,493,000 4,810,000 5,797,000 1,506,060 929,000 8,259,000 5,420,000 8,526,000
Total	3,378	\$41,643,833 31,346,151	\$77,894,404 63,256,786	3,497	\$63,256,786	435 355	\$19,116,214 10,531,127	2,828 3,064	\$51,710,164 50,148,519	115 78	\$7,068,026 2,577,140	186 828	\$45,740,060 128,074,000
Central East Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	2,117 831 788	\$40,352,719 8,576,467 46,418,226 19,611,898 13,487,445	\$56,348,484 15,863,181 76,373,870 86,905,652 24,079,746	1,745 645 1,906 992 640	\$57,317,333 25,649,287 66,410,452 24,819,893 16,389,438	501 132 540 179 234	\$28,383,780 6,097,762 33,482,349 10,380,282 13,434,219	1,354 412 1,460 568 513	9,097,923	84 41	\$2,785,980 747,759 15,277,121 13,894,711 1,547,604	26 68 208 84 67	\$8,293,009 \$7,216,000 128,023,009 35,448,060 19,115,000
Total	6,250 5,928	\$127,846,755 128,204,631	\$209,570,883 190,586,403	5,928	\$190,586,40 3	1,586 1,448	\$91,778,392 86,710,740	4,307 4,156	\$83,539,316 81,503,871	357 324	\$84,253,175 22,371,792	453 611	\$228,095,000 627,849,000
Central West Minnesota Lowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Kensaka Kansas	574 385 703 57 98 363 276	\$3,911,285 3,517,091 18,030,445 515,844 606,215 3,101,128 2,303,274	\$7,330,024 7,080,875 32,907,438 829,562 1,098,721 5,946,073 4,549,935	327 297 799 93 54 240 281	\$7,060,493 10,878,145 25,612,634 1,618,235 512,297 2,538,271 4,652,016	161 56 144 1 12 52 24	\$1,465,450 2,485,600 7,136,984 21,449 121,220 2,005,538 426,239	435 316 506 54 81 288 246	\$4,872,340 4,453,235 9,057,467 731,303 910,259 3,698,980 3,241,751	88 13 53 2 5 28 6	\$992,234 192,040 16,712,987 76,810 67,242 241,555 881,945	62 150 82 14 23 51 69	\$12,154,000 85,468,000 14,813,600 1,066,000 5,219,000 7,154,000 9,540,000
Total 1931	2,456 2,091	\$31,979,282 27,689,632	\$59,742,628 52,872,094	2,091	\$52,872,094	390 855	\$13,612,480 12,876,797	1,926 1,607	\$26,965,335 30,162,329	140 129	\$19,164,813 16,832,968	451 717	\$135,414,000 190,681,000
Western Idaho Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada	128 107 55 254 64 76 206 20	\$425,244 607,421 349,284 8,912,665 247,193 1,252,185 2,303,571 67,562	\$960,777 1,138,991 668,169 6,285,003 523,151 2,428,602 4,902,661 125,289	130 89 46 182 78 79 149	\$1,376,929 952,833 430,360 3,693,489 3,672,212 2,192,880 2,211,920 216,156	12 7 6 30 8 7 38	\$56,657 187,765 315,301 769,583 69,900 46,844 1,975,120 7,000	107 91 46 204 52 63 158	\$807,450 791,000 334,568 2,551,721 398,451 1,545,802 2,262,300 118,289	9 9 3 20 4 6 10	\$96,670 210,226 18,300 3,023,699 54,800 835,956 665,241	24 2 2 24 1 7 14 16	\$1,364,000 12,410,000 878,000 2,905,000 83,000 5,862,000 9,816,000 19,849,000
Total	910 764	\$9,165,125 6,725,481	\$17,632,643 14,746,722	764	\$14,746,722	109 74	\$3,318,170 4,764,225	740 651	\$8,809,581 8,258,422	61 39	\$4,904,892 1,724,075	96 62	\$53,167,000 19,909,000
Pacific Washington Oregon California	728 480 2,037	\$6,477,525 5,818,159 26,692,177	\$13,142,319 10,789,707 49,038,287	646 396 2,028	\$17,555,074 10,360,581 36,673,931	157 108 465	\$4,963,050 3,303,123 14,573,167	524 334 1,405	\$7,686,405 4,190,045 21,680,471	47 38 167	\$492,864 3,296,539 12,784,649	28 26 33	\$23,764,000 8,032,060 20,195,000
Total 1931	3,245 3,070	\$38,987,861 34,349,390	\$72,970,313 64,589,586	3,070	\$64,589,586	730 819	\$22,839,340 27,480,682	2,263 1,998	\$33,556,921 22,302,537	252 253	\$16,574,052 14,806,367	87 54	\$51,991,000 33,256,000
UNITED STATES Total3 19312	1,822 8,285	\$509,135,225 434,939,209	\$928,312,517 736,309,102	28,285	\$736,309,10 2	7,279 6,412	\$350,096,675 283,452,775	22,624 20,170	\$481,178,777 855,857,685	1,9198 1,703	8147,037,065 97,498,642	1,453 2,298	\$730,426,000 1,691,510,000
*Bank suspensions			1			1					1		

	-							IN THE U							
	FLI	EST QUART	ER	81	SCOND QUAI	STER	T	HIRD QUAR	TER	FC	OURTH QUAI	TER	TOTA	L FOR THE	YEAR
Years	No. Fail- ures	Amount of Liabilities	Average Liabili- ties	No. Fail- ures	Amount of Liabilities	Average Liabili- ties	No. Fail- ures	Amount of Liabilities	Average Liabili- ties	No. Fail- ures	Amount of Liabilities	Average Liabili- ties	No. Fail- ures	Amount of Liabilities	Average Liabili- ties
1914	4,826	83,221,826	17,265	8,717	101.877.904	27,410	4.298	86,818,291	20,200	5.439	85,990,838	15,810	18.280	357,908,859	
1915	7,216	105,708,855	14,648	5.524	82,884,200	15,004	4,548	52,876,525	11,626	4.868	60,822,068	12,494	22,156	802.286.148	
1916	5.387	61,492,746	11,415	4,108	49.748.675	12,110	8,755	48,845,286	11,548	8,748	41,625,549	11,120	16,993	196,212,256	
1917	8,987	52,307,099	13,286	8,551	42,414,257	11,944	8,249	47,228,682	14,536	8,118	40,491,333	12,986	13,855	182,441,871	13,168
1918	8,800	49,780,800	15,085	2,589	38,013,262	14,683	2,180	85,181,462	16,139	1,913	40,044,955	20,983	9,982	163,019,979	
1919	1,904	35,821,052	18,818	1,559	32,889,884	21,096	1,393	20,230,722	14,528	1,595	24,349,629	15,266	6,451	113,291,237	17,561
1920	1,627	29,702,499	18,256	1,725	57.041,377	33,067	2,031 4,472	79,833,595	89,308 27,440	8,498	128,544,884	86,747	8,881	295,121,805	
1921	4.872	180,397,989	87,038	4,163 5,867	130,273,615 155,703,978	31,293 26,538	5.038	122,699,899 117,198,157	28,285	6,145 5,259	194,030,880 132,981,756	81,575	19,652	627,401,883	
1922	7.517 5.316	218,012,365 138,231,574	29,002 26,002	4,408	121.192,494	27,498	8,776	98,754,559	26,158	5.218	181,208,179	25,285 84,728	23,676 18,718	623,896,251 539,386,808	26,851 28,816
1924	5,655	184.865.571	22,691	5,180	119.594.388	23.313	4,441	126,263,495	28,431	5,389	112,501,995	20,876	20,615	543,225,449	26,851
1925	5.969	128,481,780	21.525	5,451	110,916,670	20,348	4.663	102,251,871	21,928	5,181	101,994,451	19.879	21,214	448,744,272	
1926	6,081	108,450,339	17,836	5,395	101,438,162	18,802	4.685	87,799,486	18,943	5,662	111.544.291	19,701	21,778	409,232,278	
1927	6,643	156,121,853	23,502	5,658	125,405,665	22,184	5.037	115,182,052	22,857	5,813	123,444,698	21,236	23,146	520, 104, 268	
1928	7,055	147,519,198	20,910	5.778	103,929,208	18,003	5,210	121,745.149	28,368	5,804	116,366,069	20,049	23,842	489,559,624	20,533
1929	6,487	124,268,608	19,157	5,685	107,860,328	18,971	5,082	100,296,702	19,736	5,655	150,824,558	26,671	22,909	483,250,196	21,094
1930	7,368	169,857,551	22,986	6,408	167,731,582	26,196	5,904	135,954,091	28,027 27,508	6,680	195,240,668	29,228	26.855	668,288,842	25,857
1932	9.141	214,602,874 275,520,622	25,298	8.292	155,894,995 261,763,666	28,520 31,568	5,868 7,574	161,278,685 220,348,485	29,093	7.815 6.815	204,583,098 170,679,744	27,961 25,045	28,285 31,822	736,309,102 928,312,517	26,082 29,172

manufacturing division as was indicated by the number. Liabilities in the past year for the trading section were \$431,179,000, amounting to 47.1 per cent of the total indebtedness for all business failures in that year.

The Geographical Divisions

As to the geographical divisions of the United States the increase for the past year was very largely confined in certain well-defined territory. By Federal Reserve Districts, business defaults in the New York District and the amount of liabilities were in excess of all other sections.

FAILURES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

	YEA	RS 1932-19	931			
	-Nun	nber-	Liabilities			
Districts	1932	1931	1932	1931		
Boston (1)	3.110	2,580	\$69,217,105	\$82,292,201		
New York (2)	7,225	5.816	256,612,524	140,928,466		
Philadelphia (3)	1,742	1.575	71,897,422	54,364,130		
Cleveland (4)	2.891	2.372	85,560,621	85,234,441		
Richmond (5)	1.936	1.574	54,233,396	34,890,659		
Atlanta (6)	1.679	1.698	37,149,620	31,258,161		
Chicago (7)	4.420	4.083	155,320,225	129,662,269		
St. Louis (8)	1.507	1.676	45,568,506	41,037,704		
Minneapolis (9)	928	867	11,852,950	17,550,205		
Kansas City (10)	1.614	1.534	34,748,053	26,081,114		
Dallas (11)	1.195	1.134	26,909,360	23,041,466		
San Francisco (12)	3,575	3,376	79,242,735	69,968,316		
Total II. S	31.822	28,285	\$928,312,517	\$736,309,102		

There was a large increase in the number of business defaults in the Boston District last year over 1931, but the liabilities were much less owing to the downfall of a single large corporation in that section early in 1931. In the Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago districts business defaults were also very numerous last year and the losses very large.

FAILURES BY DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRY—JANUARY TO JULY,

INCLUSIVE, 193		ARI TO JULI,
		W. A. 4 444.4
MANUFACTURING	Number	Liabilities
Chemicals and Drugs	205	\$9,388,218
Foods	528	18,558,456
Forest Products	565	50,015,465
Iron and Steel	519	10,994,128
Leather and Shoes	160	25,739,873
Machinery	157	25,520,067
Miscellaneous	624	10,549,969
Non-Ferrous Metals	196	6,826,441
Paper and Paper Products	37	3,312,890
Petroleum and Coal	51 231	11,882,874
Printing and Publishing	18	7,509,857 1,016,436
Rubber Goods	155	5,291,332
Textiles	889	37,937,059
Transportation Equipment	146	8,388,864
Transportation Equipment	140	0,000,001
Total Manufacturing	4,481	\$232,931,929
TRADING		
(Wholesale and Retail)		
Books and Periodicals	64	\$761,372
Chemicals and Drugs	936	13,014,173
Foods	3,630	44,176,746
Forest Products	823	24,771,068
General Stores	964	20,155,334
Hotels	156	27,777,777
Iron and Steel	568	11,477,894
Leather and Shoes	630 195	8,258,574 4,493,893
Miscellaneous	1.032	22,099,158
Non-Ferrous Metals	566	14,050,155
Paper and Paper Products	150	2.869,496
Petroleum and Coal	321	7,598,031
Rubber Goods	76	798,866
Stone, Clay and Glass	64	2,439,456
Textiles	3.637	67,492,584
Transportation Equipment	586	16,468,455
Total Trading	14 398	\$288,703,032
OTHER COMMERCIAL	11,000	4200,100,002
	3	\$24,700
Chemicals and Drugs	12	309,718
Forest Products	4	109,265
Iron and Steel.	1	19,283
Leather and Shoes	2	41,246
Machinery	4	164,348
Other Commercial	950	91,416,711
Paper		39,000
Petroleum	6	1.661,396
Stone, Clay and Glass	2	68,238
Textiles	12	493,363
Transportation Equipment	152	8,491,688
Total Other Commercial	1.150	\$102,838,956
Total United States		\$624,473,917

These five districts comprise the important industrial sections of the country. More than 60 per cent of all failures in the United States last year occurred within this rather limited territory, with nearly 70 per cent of the total indebtedness.

There were two important sections of the country in which business failures were less numerous in 1932 than in the preceding year. These two divisions comprised the Sixth and Eighth Federal Reserve Districts—the St. Louis and Atlanta Districts. These two divisions are adjacent to each other. They cover, in the main, the central Southern States. Their interests are closely allied. In one important part of this section a series of financial disturbances, which culminated in a severe collapse during 1931, occasioned quite a number of business reverses in that year. This undoubtedly reacted to some extent to the advantage of 1932 as compared with the preceding year.

FAILURES BY DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRY—AUGUST TO DECEMBER. INCLUSIVE. 1392

DECEMBER, INCLUSIV	E, 1392	
MANUFACTURERS	Number	Liabilities
Chemicals and Drugs	143	\$2,993,568
Foods	384	\$2,893,306 14,390,293 21,739,215 12,298,896 4,451,797 5,291,251 3,108,277 1,603,527 5,883,218
Forest Products	343 362	21,739,215
Iron and Steel Leather and Shoes	98	4.451.797
Machinery Non-Ferrous Metals Paper and Paper Products Petroleum and Coal	100	5,291,251
Non-Ferrous Metals	119	3,108,277
Paper and Paper Products	27 34	5,883,318
Printing and Publishing	160	5 079 064
Rubber Goods	12	419,434
Stone, Clay and Glass	110 457	14 162 566
Transportation Equipment	90	5.248.880
Petroleum and Coal Printing and Publishing Rubber Goods Stone, Clay and Glass Textiles Transportation Equipment	359	419,434 6,300,007 14,163,566 5,248,880 14,199,753
	0.700	
Total Manufacturers	2,798	\$117,164,746
WHOLESALERS		000 004
Books and Periodicals	18	\$26,834 380,388 6,926,109
Foods	251	6,926,109
Chemicals and Drugs. Foods Forest Products.	35	2,462,996 1,981,274
Iron and Steel	44 13	1,981,271 769,915
Leather and Shoes	26	1.327.716
Non-Ferrous Metals	19	1,327,716 717,274 783,273
Paper and Paper Products	25	783,273
Machinery Non-Ferrous Metals Paper and Paper Products Petroleum and Coal Rubber Goods Stone, Clay and Glass	34 8	1,581,093 385,589 911,997
Stone, Clay and Glass	15	911.997
Textiles	95	4,334,689
Textiles Transportation Equipment All Other	100	4,334,689 452,275 4,595,436
	-	
Total Wholesalers	709	\$27,636,858
RETAILERS		
Books and Periodicals	47	\$608,593
Chemicals and Drugs	629 2,170	7,535,236 20,092,615
Foods Forest Products. General Stores. Hotels	333	9,082,459 6,385,480 8,053,302 4,872,300 4,458,331
General Stores	497	6,385,480
Hotels Iron and Steel Leather and Shoes	75 304	8,053,302
Leather and Shoes	356	4,458,331
Machinery	90	
Non-Ferrous Metals	204	3,297,752
Paper and Paper Products	83 205	1,082,768 3,531,732
Railroad Equipment	1	22,000
Rubber Goods	52	22,000 583,379
Leather and Shoes Machinery Non-Ferrous Metals. Paper and Paper Products. Petroleum and Coal. Railroad Equipment Rubber Goods. Stone, Clay and Glass.	30	1,006,844
Textiles Transportation Equipment	1,598 382	11.693.268
All Other	461	1,006,844 22,897,348 11,693,268 7,898,529
	7.517	\$114,838,887
OTHER COMMERCIAL	-,	,
	21	\$420,091
Advertising	27	282 801
Brokers (Investment)	18	2,834,413
Cleaners Garages Hauling and Trucking Insurance	53 137	2,834,413 754,266 2,802,524 2,159,898 452,321
Hauling and Trucking	89	2,159,898
Insurance	10	452,321
	38 168	1.411.188
Real Estate	13	189,746
Undertakers	38	17,960,019 189,746 708,990 14,222,267
All Other	157	14,222,267
Total Other Commercial	769	\$44,198,109
Total United States 1	1,793	\$303,838,600

DECEMBER INSOLVENCIES BY TRADE DIVISIONS

Business failures for the last month of the year numbered 2,469 and the loss involved in these amounted to \$64,188,643. The following tabulation makes an interesting exhibit in showing just what lines of business made up the total for December. The retail group accounted for 60 per cent of the total number.

total nambon						
FAILURES BY DIVISION	NS OF	INDUS'	TRY—DECEMB	ÉR. 1932		
MANUFACTURERS		Number	L	Liabilities		
	De		Dec.	Nov.		
Chemicals & Drugs		84	\$548,827	\$881,060		
Forest Products	. 89		2,384,580	4 280 830		
Iron & Steel	83	58	2,384,580 3,968,367 3,617,927	5,857,496 4,280,830 1,198,265		
Leather & Shoes	. 16			241,933		
Machinery	27	17	850.050	570,472		
Paper & Paper Products	. 4	4	328,787 350,050 364,963 3,018,137	764,620 561,603 1,698,432		
Paper & Paper Products Petroleum & Coal Printing & Publishing	. 9		3,018,137	1,698,432		
Rubber Goods	. 32	1	1,328,656 30,578	618,997		
Stone, Clay & Glass	. 16	25	1,284,444 3,228,009 355,774	10,825 2,146,395		
Transportation Equipment	. 98	72 14	3,228,009	2,097,800		
All Other	95	62	3,318,972	2,097,800 1,265,333 1,724,902		
Total Manufacturers	614	480	\$24,576,891	\$23,918,463		
WHOLESALERS						
Books & Periodicals	. 1	1	\$10,000	\$12,295		
Chemicals & Drugs		49	1 383 484	187,000 1,080,225		
Forest Products	10	2	1,383,484 391,797 452,000 13,560	644,538		
		12	452,000	395,624 12,000		
		1 4		47,165		
Machinery	1	3	2,500 136,331 160,791	40.838		
Paper & Paper Products	. 4	3	136,331	105,170 607,003		
Petroleum & Coal		2	8,500	47,039		
Stone Clay & Glass	- 3	3	50,000	353,406		
Textiles Transportation Equipment	24 8	13	1,176,880 205,049	410,640 65,924		
All Other	27	13	1,429,910	482,515		
Total Wholesalers	168	122	\$5,514,623	\$4,440,882		
RETAILERS						
Books & Periodicals	143	108	\$27,310 1,432,797 5,609,978 1,342,359	\$152,804		
Foods	443	389	5,609,978	1,228,837 2,786,168 1,307,602		
Forest Products	128	69 93	1,342,359	1,307,602		
Foods Forest Products. General Stores. Hotels	9	16	2,058,418 2,602,771	840,315 593,966		
Iron & Steel	67	56	2,602,771 942,877	890,301		
	79 16	49 18	866,402 474,196	489,987 314,965		
Machinery	36	39	665.913	576,976		
Paper & Paper Products	13	12	187,820 726,941	278.413		
Rubber Goods	46 10	40 11	182,027	484,470 129,085		
Petroleum & Coal	8	4	268,415	103.048		
Textiles Transportation Equipment	311	257 70	3,771,878	4.841.782		
All Other	72 81	98	1,629,399 1,586,248	2,524,447 1,615,794		
Total Retailers	1,518	1,339	\$24,875,744	\$18,653,960		
OTHER COMMERCIAL						
Advertising	3	4	\$32,617	\$130,614		
Billiards & Bowling	5	5	156.276	20,340		
Brokers (Investment)	9	5	\$32,617 51,060 156,276 212,052	20,340 244,133 39,274		
Garages	32 22	25	477,171 520,013			
Insurance	3	12	149.814	179,413 50,000 170,721 1,890,552		
Laundry	10	9	149,814 877,670 8,807,898	170,721		
Heal Estate	39	33	3,807,893	1,890,552		
Taxicab Companies Undertakers	7	6	21,698 113,149	103,596 115,803		
All Others	33	25	113,149 3,802,532	2,730,390		
Total Other Commercial		132	\$9,721,385	\$6,607,822		
Total United States	2,469	2,073	\$64,188,643	\$53,621,127		

The manufacturing classification in December reflects to a marked degree the usual increase in failures at the end of a year. There were 614 failures in the latter class, 134 more than in November. In seven separate industries the monetary value of these failures increased over the preceding month's indebtedness, while the eight others recorded, de-

clined to some extent. The total liabilities for manufacturing defaults was only \$658,428 above November's indebtedness.

Among wholesale lines, 46 more insolvencies appeared than in the preceding month. The liabilities were a little over a million dollars higher; the chief increase being in the textile division and in the "All Other" or miscellaneous group.

The record for retailers makes the poorest showing. The chemicals and drugs group, foods, general stores, iron and steel, and textiles showed a decided upturn. A slight falling off in number of failures occurred among dealers in books and periodicals, hotels, machinery, non-ferrous metals, rubber goods and in the miscellaneous division. The liabilities of failed concerns dealing in foods, averaged nearly \$3,000,000 more in December than in the previous month. General stores were notably higher as were also the liabilities for hotels. The entire total amounted to \$5,721,784 above the aggregate for November, for retail failures.

The number and liabilities of failures in the Other Commercial class for December were in excess of those of last month in practically every line reported. Seven more garages in addition to ten more hauling and trucking businesses and six retail estate firms were forced to close during December than in November. The liabilities were heavy among cleaners, trucking concerns, real estate operators and in the "All Other" group.

DECEMBER FAILURES IN LEADING CITIES

Of the 2,469 business failures reported in the United States for De-

cember, 831 or 33.8 per cent occurred in fourteen of the largest cities. Gains are shown for Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, in comparison with the figures for November. The liabilities, owing to a number of large failures, were substantially higher at several cities.

FAILURES IN SPECIFIED CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Fe		Nur	nber	Liabilities			
Res	Dist.	Population.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	
Baltimore	5	804,874	26	23	\$617,320	\$779,727	
Boston	1	781,188	80	20	374,523	556,316	
Buffalo	2	573,676	23	36	542,738	1,025,943	
Chicago	7	3,376,438	119	71	5,977,900	6,437,900	
Cincinnati	4	451,160	13	10	1,171,965	289,218	
Cleveland	4	900,429	27	38	1,675,662	511,172	
Detroit	7	1,568,662	47	38	2,077,633	943,625	
Los Angeles	12	1,238,048	34	39	920,889	1,042,965	
Milwaukee	7	578,249	41	21	1,299,261	838,717	
New York City	2	6,930,446	357	269	11,298,136	7,262,690	
Philadelphia	3	1,950,961	56	36	2,107,179	998,045	
Pittsburgh	4	669,817	19	14	1,080,088	1,127,841	
St. Louis	8	821,960	15	4	492,659	149,640	
San Francisco	12	634,394	24	16	729,480	279,421	

TRADE REVIEW OF WEEK

Low inventories, with potential markets for Spring commitments, and more stability in the prices of commodities have strengthened the prospect for improved business conditions during the current quarter. While the weekly reports cover-

ing trade conditions in various parts of the country are marked by conservatism, they enumerate more factors than during the first two weeks of the month calculated to contribute to progressive advancement in many lines.

The hesitancy apparent at the beginning of the year is losing some of its force, although unsettling causes still are present in the political attitude toward taxation of some of the manufactured products and further levies on individual incomes, to say noth-

ing of domestic and international debts, and depreciated currencies, which continue to spread uncertainty of a less benign influence on general progress. On the satisfactory disposition of these imminent decisions is depending much of the spirit of rising confidence, which now seems prevalent.

January clearance sales among leading department stores have been gratifying in most instances, with the chief volume recorded for such merchandise as sheetings, cotton prints, wearing apparel, shoes, house-furnishings, and small electrical socket appliances. Because of the continued mild weather, the movement of both women's and men's heavyweight clothing has been slower than it was last month. Sales of women's coats, in particular, have been below normal. Buying of dry goods and notions has been of fair proportions, with the physical volume of goods moved continuing heavy. Sales through retail store outlets of the big mail-order houses are running ahead of the early January, 1932, dollar totals, but these have been

offset by the continued decline in rural purchases by mail, in evidence during the final quarter of last year. Spring purchasing in wholesale markets this week made good headway, and was helped by the influx of buyers to national conventions of some of

Bank Clearings	NDICES	
FACTORS REPO	RTED WEE	KLY:
DUN REPORTS	1933	1932 P.C.
Bank Clearings		40
		781 — 7.0
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY		
		2,193,450 — 8.3
FACTORS REPORT	TED MONT	THLY:
AGRICULTURE	1932	1931 P.C.
		425,228 +18.5
Cotton Exports (bales), Nov	1,012,411	1,070,643 — 5.1
DUN REPORTS		
Price Index Number, Dec	\$130.166	\$140.681 7.5
Insolvencies (number), Dec Insolvencies (liabilities), Dec	\$64,188,643	2,758 —10.5 \$73,212,950 —12.3
Insolvencies (maphitics), Dec	401,100,010	# 10jainjau - Ind
FOREIGN TRADE		
Merchandise Exports, Dec	\$136,000,000	\$184,070,000 -26.3
Merchandise Imports, Dec	97,000,000	153,773,000 —36.9
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY		
Pig Iron Output (tons), Dec	546,080	980,376 -44.3
Steel Output (tons), Dec Unfilled Steel Tonnage, Dec	844,618 1.968,140	1,301,211 —35.1 2,735,353 —28.0
Building Permits, Nov	\$21,932,861	\$36,246,036 —39.5
Daily average production. ‡Domest	tie consumptio	n. *(000) omitted.

DUNDE INDUCTRIAL INDUCES

the trade organizations and special displays of the season's new merchandise in silks, women's suits, furniture, rugs, and home wares. Dry goods wholesalers have started to place Spring business in earnest, and all lines of knit goods took on a more active tone, with bathing suits, sweaters, hosiery, and lightweight underwear receiving particular attention.

In the cotton goods division, bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, and wash goods were purchased on a more

liberal scale than heretofore. Buying in most of these lines has been considerably delayed, and wholesalers took a large volume of goods to cover initial requirements. The substantial shoe orders booked by wholesalers indicate that retailers have about cleared their shelves, and are buying new merchandise for replenishing stock.

Most of the reports received from industrial centers were of an encouraging tenor, and with the first month of the year well under way there are indications that improvement soon should appear, at least among the key industries. The cotton textile industry enters 1933 with better spirit and with the most satisfactory statistical position for the beginning of any year since comparable records were compiled. Conditions in the footwear industry are more encouraging, output has increased, and the present outlook is better than it has been at any time since early in 1930. The tonnage sales in the foodstuffs industry for 1932 were only moderately lower than the figures for the year preceding.

IMPROVED FAILURE TREND CONTINUES

Business failures for the first full week of the new year continue considerably below those for the corresponding period of both preceding years. The number in the United States, according to the records of R. G. Dun & Co., was 726, against 781 a year ago and 796 in the same week of 1931. Insolvencies are much more numerous at this time of year than in any other period. That is usually the case, and it may be that this year will be no exception. There was the customary increase the past week in the number of defaults over those of the two preceding weeks when business defaults numbered 596 and 485, respectively. Furthermore, in both instances, the two preceding weeks comprised only five business days, against six days for the past week.

The comparison with a year ago shows a slight increase in the number of insolvencies the past week for the Eastern States, that is, for the New England and the Middle Atlantic States; and also for the Pacific Coast States. There was a very marked reduction in the number of defaults this year in the West and South. Of the past week's failures, 502 had liabilities of \$5,000 or more, against 419 and 317, respectively, in the two weeks preceding, and 554 similar defaults a year ago.

Canadian failures numbered 86, against 67 in the week previous. Last year for the corresponding period, 79 defaults occurred.

	Jan. 12	eek 2, 1933	Five Jan. 5	Days , 1933		Days 3, 1932	Jan. 14	
SECTION	Over \$5,000	Total	Over \$5,600	Total	Over \$5,600	Total	Over \$5,000	Total
East	224	307	187	267	128	191	212	293
South	108	178	94	138	55	100	147	211
West	121	166	97	136	87	129	149	203
Pacific	49	75	41	55	47	65	46	74
U. S	502	726	419	596	317	485	554	781
Canada	44	86	45	67	25	56	36	79

INSOLVENCY INDEX UNDER 1932 LEVEL Dun's Insolvency Index for the first part of January has advanced con-

siderably, but still is below that for the same period in both preceding years. The number is 189.3, compared with 196.0 a year ago and 196.6 for the same time in January, 1931. For the five-year average period of 1925-1929, inclusive, the Insolvency Index stands at 139.5. The latter may be considered as measuring a normal ratio for business failures during the post-war time. The increase from December to the early January record, covering the period last mentioned, was equal to 24.6 per cent. The increase from December last to January this year was 30.3 per cent.

The figures printed below are computed on the basis of the number of commercial insolvencies to each 10,000 firms in business in the United States:

		Monthly		5-Year	Average	-Monthly-		
	1933	1932	1931	1925-2	29 Ratio	1922	1921	
Jan. to date	. 189.3	196.0	196.6	139.5	160.0	173.7	126.2	
December	. 145.3	158.8	140.7	112.0	128.3	159.6	114.0	
November	. 130.9	141.2	127.0	107.1	122.8	132.8	112.3	
October				90.2	103.8	107.3	167.3	

UPTREND IN BANK CLEARINGS HOLDS Bank clearings continue slightly higher this week. While the decline, com-

pared with the record of a year ago still is quite marked, especially at some of the larger cities, it is again less significant at other important centers. The total for this week at all leading cities in the United States, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., of \$4,453,143,000 was 24.2 per cent below that of last year. At New York City, the amount was \$3,019,589,000, which was 26.0 per cent less, while the aggregate for the cities outside of New York of \$1,433,554,000 was 20.1 per cent smaller.

Bank clearings this week exceed those of the preceding week by \$45,188,000, whereas a year ago there was a decline of \$23,090,000. Again, the improvement mainly is at the outside centers. The reduction this week is the heaviest at New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. At Philadelphia, clearings again show an increase.

Figures for leading cities, compared with those of last year, are printed herewith; also, average daily bank clearings for the past three months:

	Week	Week	Per
	Jan. 18, 1933	Jan. 20, 1932	Cent
Boston	\$210,460,000	\$277,109,000	-24.0
Philadelphia	308,000,000	365,000,000	+ 0.9
Baltimore	53,166,000	64,175,000	-17.2
Pittsburgh	69,755,000	92,497,060	-24.6
Buffalo	23,300,000	29,600,000	-21.3
Chicago	180,500,000	262,600,000	-31.3
Detroit	60,497,000	81,624,000	-25.9
Cleveland	51,061,000	83,075,006	-38.4
Cincinnati	41,985,000	51,486,000	-18.4
St. Louis	62,900,000	77,760,000	-19.1
Kansas City	56,793,000	74,967,000	-24.2
Omaha	18,234,000	26,051,000	-36.0
Minneapolis	42,039,000	52,505,000	-19.9
Richmond	27,742,000	27,686,000	+ 0.2
Atlanta	25,800,000	29,500,000	-12.5
Louisville	19,988,000	23,810,060	-16.1
New Orleans	27,537,000	35,817,000	-23.1
Dallas	26,344,000	30,006,060	-12.2
San Francisco	92,800,000	120,100,000	-22.7
Portland	15,475,600	20,314,000	-23.8
Seattle	19,178,000	28,142,000	-31.9
Total	\$1,433,554,000	\$1,793,758,000	-20.1
New York	3,019,589,000	4,086,657,000	-26.0
Total All	\$4,453,143,000	\$5,874,415,000	-24.2
Average Daily:			
January to date	\$800,853,000	\$1,074,932,060	-25.5
December	736,693,000	1,030,163,060	-28.5
November	678,686,000	943,602,000	-28.1
October	754,170,000	1,160,444,000	-35.0

STOCK MARKET TREND UNEVEN

by GEORGE RAMBLES

The stock and bond markets in New York were subject this week to the operations of professional speculators, who changed positions with their customary alacrity, giving the impression of great irregularity in trends. There was little actual investment buying or selling, as the invest-

ment community clearly is awaiting some clarification of the numerous conflicting developments. Turnover in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange was at a low level throughout, with a number of sessions showing aggregate transactions of less than three-quarters of a million shares. Bond dealings were somewhat heavier than normal.

Stocks were indecisive as the week started, and they remained without a fixed trend all week. Early tendencies were toward lower levels, appar-

SMALL NET CHANGES IN STOCK AVERAGES ently because the market looked vulnerable to the professional

traders. Railroad and utility stocks were sold in heaviest volume in the initial session, the former because signs of definite improvement are lacking, and the latter because of rumors that the incoming Administration in Washington will look to the utilities as a source of taxation for balancing the budget. A number of industrial stocks also dropped in the first session, with heaviest recessions of 3 to 4 points appearing in such issues as Allied Chemical and Auburn Auto.

Trends in stocks changed with disconcerting speed in all subsequent sessions of the week, but net changes were surprisingly small. Covering operations by the professionals ran stocks up about as fast as they dropped on selling, and the lack of a public following on either side of the market occasioned a gradual lapse of the more determined operations. Various specific groups of issues, and certain individual stocks remained subject to fairly wide movements. Oil stocks slumped Wednesday, owing to general reductions in oil prices. R. H. Macy shares, Woolworth, National Dairy Products, and a few other issues suffered from liquidation which was attributed to one source.

Owing to such movements, the main trend of the stock market was toward somewhat lower levels for the week. But intermediate recoveries reduced

Stock trading during week chiefly professional, with fixed trend lacking and turnover small. Some groups subject to fairly wide movements, but net changes were narrow. Proposed action of new Administration depresses utilities. General bond list weak; government issues recover part of early loss.

and in many cases wiped out the effect of the occasional selling pressure. Disappointment with the course of the legislative mill in Washington was an obvious factor in the market from time to time, especially when it became apparent that no genuine action toward balancing of the na-

tional budget can be anticipated until the new Administration calls a special session of Congress. Legislation in other fields, although of vast importance, also will have to await the mercies of the next Congress, to all appearances, and the discouragement of the financial community was manifested in the spasmodic selling waves.

Of much interest was the report on the distribution of United States Steel common shares, outstanding in the amount of 8,703,252 shares. The floating supply, as indicated by stock in brokers' names, increased in the final quarter of last year by 82,401 shares to 1,323,978 shares. Investors' holdings were reduced commensurately, but it was noteworthy that stock of the corporation held abroad increased sharply.

In listed bonds uncertainty was almost as pronounced as in stocks. United States Government issues declined substantially early in the week,

TREASURY BONDS RECOVER LOSSES

owing to rumors that the Treasury would issue a long-term bond flotation in

connection with February financing. The report was occasioned by consultations of Treasury officials with New York bankers regarding market possibilities for a flotation of this nature. Later in the week, such rumors were generally discredited, and Treasury and Liberty bonds recovered most of their losses.

Daily transactions in stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange compare with last year as follows:

Week Ending	-Stocks-	-Shares	Bonds			
Jan. 18, 1933	This Week	Last Year	This Week	Last Year		
Thursday	920,000	2,647,590	\$14,400,000	\$17,889,600		
Friday	833,800	1,600,000	11,506,000	15,065,000		
Saturday	360,900	733,300	5,800,000	7,676,000		
Monday	870,000	1,400,006	10,600,000	14,646,000		
Tuesday	660,000	1,100,000	11,260,000	10,151,000		
Wednesday	700,000	1,200,000	14,800,000	10,660,000		
Total	4.344.700	8.680.890	\$68,300,000	\$75,427,600		

BUSINESS CONDITIONS—REPORTED BY

BALTIMORE Trade generally during the past two week has afforded no evidence of any marked improvement, although some betterment has been recorded for a few lines of activity. Inventory figures now becoming available indicate that most producers and wholesalers are carrying lighter stocks, and are in a better statistical position than they were a year ago. Some branches of the textile line are more active; men's clothing factories are busy, because wholesalers deferred buying and concentrated their purchases within a comparatively short period of time. Dry goods, notions, knit goods, and hosiery are in fair demand, but the bulk of the sales consists of staple merchandise.

BOSTON Although the outlook in the textile industry is improving, it has not, as yet, materialized into the seasonal activity, which now is commencing in the shoe and leather lines. Manufacturers of practically all types of shoes are getting increased numbers of orders, with the best demand for women's popular-priced styles. Some increase in the demand also is noted for men's shoes. A fair volume of fine wool is moving at steady prices, though the market is displaying a firmer tendency, and the outlook is promising. The demand for raw cotton from the New England consuming centers is light, but the mills are producing fair quantities of gray goods. Prices are firm, in the face of a limited demand for the finished goods.

BUFFALO The Buffalo automobile show now in progress is drawing a large attendance. This year's exhibition is the largest in the thirty-one years of automotive shows held here in the number of cars displayed. New designs and amazing changes in appearance are in evidence in all the 1933 models. Production of pig iron in the Buffalo district is at a low ebb, with pig iron imports selling below domestic prices. Under present conditions, many plants are holding large stocks of raw materials on hand and are not seeking bank loans for the labor costs necessary to produce the finished goods.

CHICAGO The normal January upturn is broadening appreciably, and activities in a few important lines this week were noticeably ahead of last year's record. The physical volume of goods moved by the State Street department stores remained heavy, with a widely-advertised Dollar Day an important feature. Sales through the retail store outlets of the big mail-order houses exceeded early January, 1932, dollar totals, but these were offset by the continued decline in rural purchases by mail. Wholesalers reported a gratifying total of road and mail orders. Local ready-to-wear manufacturers, having completed inventories, are arranging Spring lines.

CINCINNATI Low inventories, with potential markets for Spring commitments and more stability in the price of commodities, have strengthened the prospect for improved business conditions during the next quarter of the year. In adjacent trade territory south of the Ohio River, orders now being received by road salesmen reflect the result of activity in the tobacco market. Quality is above the average, and sales continue satisfactory, with quotations holding up, giving promise of further gains as the season advances. January clearance sales among leading department stores were, in many instances, gratifying. There was a pronounced movement in such merchandise as sheetings, cotton prints, wearing apparel and shoes.

CLEVELAND General retail trade has remained at practically the same level since the beginning of the year. Many of the larger downtown department stores have featured sales of seasonal merchandise, in order to reduce inventories. Wholesale trade in all lines is rather quiet, with the possible exception of fill-in orders for men's and women's wearing apparel.

DALLAS The quiet trading that usually characterizes the month of January continues in effect here this year. Textiles are fairly active, and some sizable orders are beginning to come in. The feeling in this industry is, on the whole, optimistic. Shoes are moving fairly well, but not up to expectations. Sales of hardware, furniture, plumbing supplies and farm equipment continue depressed. Inventories are lower and comprise a larger percentage of fresh, staple merchandise than at any time in recent years.

DETROIT Business shows a slight tendency to improve in both retail and wholesale branches. The increase is likely to be very gradual for the current quarter, in any event. Encouraging aspects, however, are found in the growing stability of commodity prices, and in the growing strength in marketable securities. Employment in the Detroit metropolitan area has been advanced by more than 10,000, chiefly in the automotive industry, preparing for the coming Spring season.

KANSAS CITY Leading retailers report that volume for the new year, to date, has been low, but sales have been stimulated by special mark-down offerings. Wholesalers of staples report that only a hand-to-mouth business is being transacted. Unseasonable weather has hindered sales in certain lines. The flour-milling business, in regard to orders, is a little slow, but shipments are heavier than they have been for several weeks.

DISTRICT OFFICES OF R. G. DUN & CO.

NEWARK The general trend in retail trade circles appears unchanged. Well-advertised clearance sales indicate the larger emphasis to be placed on price concessions. The sales of women's coats and suits are reported as only fair, but footwear, including shoes and rubber goods, are selling fairly well.

PHILADELPHIA The unseasonably warm weather has retarded the retail movement of heavy wearing apparel and general Winter merchandise, but clearance sales have been well patronized, with volume making a favorable comparison with the comparative totals of last year. The dollar volume, however, is running about 15 per cent behind, because of the lower prices at which most merchandise is being offered. In manufacturing branches, there have been more inquiries since the new year started, but the gain in orders has been small thus far. The glazed kid industry at the turn of the year is in a much sounder position.

PITTSBURGH Business conditions in this district have shown comparatively little change thus far during the current year, weather conditions having been unfavorable for the movement of men's and women's apparel. Sales of women's coats, in particular, have been decidedly below those of a year ago. The movement of shoes has not been large, the cheaper grades moving much more freely than the medium and higher-priced shoes. There has been a moderate upturn in the demand for drugs and chemicals. Grocery sales are being maintained at about the level prevailing for the past few weeks.

RICHMOND While production and distribution during the first two weeks of 1933 have not shown any gains, representative manufacturers and dealers are in a strategic position to resume profitable operation as the return toward normal conditions progresses. Considering the unsatisfactory trade conditions in existence last year, commercial failures have been considerably fewer than expected. Manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers have cleaned out old stocks, made heavy cuts in inventories, instituted substantial operating economies and, in many cases, built up good cash reserves after substantially curtailing liabilities.

ROCHESTER Average daily checks cashed during December were 27 per cent ahead of the November total, more than the usual seasonal increase. Compared with December, 1931, a 13 per cent decline was noticeable. Factory employment in December was 3 per cent below that for November, and 17 per cent off from the record of December, 1931. Clearance sales in retail outlets have increased in volume considerably, but net profit is below average.

ST. LOUIS Local department stores report trade unusually quiet for the week, although this is normal for this time of year. Local manufacturers and jobbers of ready-to-wear clothing are receiving orders for Spring shipment and, in some quarters, the outlook for future business is favorable. Shoe manufacturers likewise are receiving a fair volume of orders, with work progressing at a fairly satisfactory rate. Paints and paint material continue to be reported quiet, but marginal improvement is anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO Department stores at the present time are holding special sales in an endeavor to stimulate retail buying. The same procedure is being followed by the smaller retail distributor dealing in men's clothing, shoes, and haberdashery. The employment situation reveals some prospects of improvement. Manufacturing of various lines, such as women's clothing, and knit goods are showing a moderate amount of activity. The jewelry trade reported a fair amount of sales during the holiday season, but not so large as anticipated.

TOLEDO Department store trade during the past week indicated but little change and shows a loss, when compared with the dollar volume of a year ago. There has been no change in the wholesale dry goods and shoe lines. Automotive manufacturers during the past week have increased production. New models appeared in the New York automobile show recently, which stimulated business, to some extent. Builders' supplies and lumber are in nominal demand. A material increase was noted in the employment situation during the past week.

TWIN CITIES (St. Paul-Minneapolis) Many of the wholesalers and jobbers of this district report current business of larger volume than had been expected, although consisting largely of diversified filling-in orders. Commitments for Spring delivery are termed better than seen in several years. In the retail trade, well-advertised clearance sales are reported to be bringing good results.

WICHITA There was a decided improvement in trade in this vicinity during the holidays, and while less expensive merchandise was sold, several of the larger stores report as having practically disposed of their obsolete items through extensive sales. Wholesalers report their business as below normal, with buying confined to necessities only. There is less demand for builders' supplies, and with less incomes and with present taxes no improvement is looked for until early Spring at least. Government loans now are being made throughout this section, which will materially help the agricultural situation in the recovery movement.

WEEKLY QUOTATION RECORD

The sharp rally in commodity prices last week has lost some of its force, with the weakness in the major divisions overshadowing the continued strength in several of the other groups. As a result, advances in Dun's list of wholesale commodity quotations were reduced to 17, as compared with 31 a

Net Change	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	Ne Chan	This ge Week	Last Week	Last Year
FOODSTUFFS				FAS Plain Red Gum, 4/4"	67.00	67.00	76.00
BEANS: Pea, choice100 lbs	1.80	1.80	2.85	FAS Ash 4/4" " " "	64.00	64.00	71.00
Red kidney, choice "+20 White kidney, choice "	2.85 4.40	2.65 4.40	3.35 4.75	17"	68.00	68.00	80.00
COFFEE: No. 7 Rio				4/4"	35.00	$\frac{35.00}{75.00}$	$\frac{45.00}{85.00}$
" Santos No. 4" + 1/4	9%	8% 9%	9	FAS Birch, Red 4/4"" " FAS Cypress, 1" " "	75.00 70.00	70.00	77.00
DAIRY:	20	22	231/2	FAS Chestnut, 4/4" " " "	65.00	65.00	65.00
Butter, creamery, extralb-2 Cheese, N. Y., fancy	16	16	16	(African), 4/4" " " "	140.00 60.00	140.00 : 60.00 :	$150.00 \\ 70.00$
Fresh. gathered, extra firsts " -7	29 ½ 28	38 1/2 35	20	Canada Spruce, 2x4" " "	26.00	26.00	25.00
DRIED FRUITS:		7	0.1/	Under 12" No. 2 and		00.00	00.00
Apples, evaporated, fancylb Apricots, choice	71/4	71/4	91/2	Yellow Pine, 3x12" " " "	$\frac{29.00}{38.00}$	$\frac{29.00}{38.00}$	$\frac{39.00}{43.00}$
Citron, imported	16 91/4	16 91/4		FAS Basswood, 4/4" " " " Douglas Fir. Water	53.00	53.00	63.00
Lemon Peel, Imported"	17 17	17	16 171/6	Ship., c. i. f., N. Y.,	18.25	18.25	20.50
Currants, cleaned, 00-10. box. Lemon Peel, Imported	4 %	4%	1714 514	Cal. Redwood, 4/4",	54.00	54.00	66.00
FIGUR: Spring Det 198 lbs 10	3.50	3.60	4.40	North Carolina Pine			
FLOUR: Spring Pat196 lbs-10 Winter, Soft Straights" "-15 Fancy Minn. Family" "	3.15	3.30	3.35	1001ers, 10/1020	19.00	19.00	23.00 5.00
Fancy Minn. Family	5.00 65 1/8	5.00	5.30 75%	NAVAL STORES: Pitchbb1 Rosin "B""+5	$\frac{3.25}{2.90}$	$\frac{3.25}{2.85}$	3.30
Corn, No. 2 yellow	39 1/2	66 % 40 %	52 1/8	Rosin "B" "+5 Tar, kiln burned " Turpentine, carlotsgal+2%	9.00	9.00	10.00
Oats, No. 3 white	25 42 1/8	25 1/2 44 1/2 40 1/8	36 1/2 61 % 62 %	PAINTS: Litharge, com'l Amlb	91/2	916	12
GRAIN: Wheat, No. 2 R. bu - 1½ Corn, No. 2 yellow. - 1½ Oats, No. 3 white. - ½ Rye, No. 2, F.O.B. - 1½ Barley, malting. - 1½ Hay, No. 1 100 lbs	42 % 39 % 85	40 % 85	62 ¾ 92 ½	Red Lead, dry"	61/2	6%	12 12
HOPS: Pacific, Pr. '32lb	29	29	18	Red Lead, dry "White Lead in Paste lb dry "Zinc, American "F. P. B. S. "	6	6	12
MOLASSES AND SYRUP:				" F. P. R. S	5 % 8 %	5% 8%	9%
Blackstrap—bblsgal Extra Fancy"	9 % 54	9 % 54	9 % 54	ADVANCES 2; DECLINES 0.			
EAS: Yellow split, dom. 100 lbs	4.75	4.75	5.00	HIDES AND LEA	THER		
				HIDES AND ELA	IIIEK		
Beef Steers, best fat100 lbs -25 Hogs. 220-250 lb. w'ts"	$\frac{7.00}{3.25}$	$\frac{7.25}{3.25}$	11.25 4.15	Packer, No. 1 pative	51/2	51/9	73
Lard, N. Y., Mid. W " "-55	$\frac{4.45}{14.25}$	$5.00 \\ 14.25$	5.55 17.50	No. 1 Texas	5 1/2 5 1/2	51/2	63
Lambs, best fat, natives.100 lbs	5.50	5.50	6.00	Cows, heavy native	5	41/4	6
Sheep, fat ewes "+25 Short ribs, sides l'se " "	1.75 6.75	$\frac{1.50}{6.75}$	2.50 6.12	No. 1 buff hides" + ½	5 41/4	41/2	514
Bacon, N. Y., 140 downlb	61/4		10%	No. 1 extremes	5	5	6 53
**ROVISIONS, Chicago: Beef Steers, best fat	2%	21/4	23/4	#HDES, Chicago: Packer, No. 1 native	61/2	61/2	6
LICE, Dom. Long grain, fancy.lb	284	2 % 2 % 2 %	4 %	Chicago city caliskins	•	•	•
Blue Rose, choice	2 % 2 %		31/4	Union backs, t.r	25 26	26 29	30 34
PICES: Mace, Banda No. 1lb - 1/2	321/2	33	39	Union backs, t.rlb-1 Scoured oak-backs, No. 1 "-3 No. 2 butt bends"	41	41	45
Nutmegs, 105s-110s" - 1/4	91/4 101/4 4%	10 % 4 % 7 1/2 9 1/4	13%	ADVANCES 3; DECLINES 2.			
Pepper, Lampong, black "-1/2	7 78	71/2	6%	TEXTILES			
### PICES: Mace, Banda No. 1 lb — 1/4 Cloves, Zanzibar "— 1/4 Nutmegs, 105s-110s "— 1/4 Ginger, Cochin "— 1/4 Genger, Lampong, black "— 1/4 Singapore, white "— 3/8 Mombasa, red "— 3/8	8% 14%	9 1/4 14 %	14 17	TEXTILES			
SUGAR: Cent. 96°100 lbs-8	2.70	2.78	3.10	BURLAP, 10½-oz, 40-inyd 8-oz. 40-in	31/4	31/4	31
Fine gran., in bbls " -5	3.95	4.00	4.15	and the second s	0 /4	0 78	- /
FEA: Formosa, standardlb	17	17	11 21	Brown sheetings, standyd	51/2	32	42
Fine	71/2	10 7½	12	Bleached sheetings, stand"	914 614	914 614	13
FEGETARLES: Cabbace (nearby)		• 72		Brown sheetings, stand	41/4	41/4	9
bekt.	50	50	1 50	Standard print	5%	5 % 5 %	61 58 61
bakt. Onions (Jersey), Yelbakt Potatoes, L. I180-lb sack—10 Turnips, Can., Rutabagabag	2.15	2.25	$\frac{1.50}{2.10}$	Staple ginghams	61%	61/2	85
Turnips, Can., Rutabagabag ADVANCES 4: DECLINES 21.	50	50	50	Hose, belting, duck	19 1/2	3 % 19 1/2	197
				HEMP: Midway, Fair Current.lb	3 1/8	3 1/8	4%
BUILDING MATERI	ALS			JUTE: first marks 4	2%	2%	31/4
Brick, N. Y., delivered 1000	9.50	9.50	10.50	BAYON: Den. Fil.			
Portland Cement, N. Y., Trk. loads, deliveredbbl	1.90	1.90	1.66	a 150 22-32	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chicago, carloads	$\frac{2.09}{2.59}$	$\frac{2.09}{2.59}$	1.85 2.35	b 150 40	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lath, Eastern spruce1000	3.75	$\frac{3.75}{12.00}$	4.00 13.00	Acetate.	1.70	1.70	2.20
Chicago, carloads	$\frac{12.00}{8.25}$	8.25	8.25 2.85	SILK: Italian Ex. Clas. (Yel.) lb Japan, Extra Crack	$\begin{array}{c} 1.70 \\ 1.42 \end{array}$	$1.70 \\ 1.56$	$\frac{2.20}{2.05}$
Red Cedar, Clear, Rail " LUMBER:	2.75	2.75	2.85	WOOL, Boston:	00.44	00.44	00 =
White Dine No 1 Rawn	46.00	46.00	52.00	Average, 25 quot	28.44		36.7
F A S Quartered Wh.				Delaine Unwashed"	18 19	18 19	23 1/2 23
Oak 4/4" 1	20.00	120.00	139.00	Welf Blood Clothing	16	16	20
FAS Plain Wh. Oak,	95.00	95.00		Common and Braid	15	*15	16

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

week ago, while declines rose to 31, a gain of 8 over clines, due to the recessions in grains, flour, butter, the total in the previous tabulation. The foodstuffs eggs, sugar, provisions, and some grades of coffee. division alone contributed 21 of this week's 31 de- Further advances were recorded for hides.

	Net Change	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	N Cha	et This	Last Week	Last Year
Mich., and N. Y. Fleeces: Delaine Unwashed		16	16	21	Sarsaparilla, Honduraslb Soda ash, 58% light100 lbs	$\frac{52}{1.20}$	52 1.20	42
Half-Blood Clothing		17 15	17 15	22 19	Soda benzoateib ADVANCES 3; DECLINES 1.	40	40	1.05 40
Wis., Mo., and N. E.: Half-Blood		14 17	14 17	20 19	METALS			
Southern Fleeces: Ordinary Mediums		15	15	19	Pig Iron: No. 2x, Phton No. 2 valley furnace" Bessemer, Pittsburgh"	13.34 14.50 16.89	13.34 14.50	15.64 15.50
Ky., W. Va., etc.; Three-eighths Blood Unwashed		21 22	21 22	25 22	No. 2 South Cincinnati"	$\frac{13.82}{26.00}$	16.89 13.82 26.00	17.89 14.82 28.00
Fine, 12 months		42 35	42 35	54 46	Wire rods, Pittsburgh" O-h rails, hy., at mill"	31.00 37.00 40.00	$31.00 \\ 37.00 \\ 40.00$	34.00 37.00 43.00
California, Scoured Basis:		36 35	36 35	46 45	Forging, Pittsburgh. Wire rods, Pittsburgh. Oh ralls, hy, at mill Iron bars, Chicago 100 lbs Steel bars, Pittsburgh. Tank plates, Pittsburgh. Shapes, Pittsburgh. Shapes, Pittsburgh. Sheets, black No. 24, Pittsburgh. Wire Nalls, Pittsburgh. Barb Wire, galvanized, Pittsburgh. Shapes, No. 24, Pittsburgh. Barb Wire, Shapes, No. 24, Pittsburgh.	1.70 1.60 1.60	1.70 1.60 1.60	1.70 1.50 1.50
Southern Oregon, Scoured Basis; Fine & F. M. Staple Valley No. 1		41	41	54	Shapes, Pittsburgh Sheets, black No. 24, Pittsburgh	2.00	1.60 2.10	1.50 2.25
Poweltown Secured Pagin:		40	40	48	Wire Nails, Pittsburgh" Barb Wire, galvanized, Pittsburgh"	1.95 2.60	1.95 2.60	1.95 2.60
Fine Staple Choice" Half-Blood Combing" Fine Clothing		43 42 34	43 42 34	57 52 45	Pittsburgh "Galv. Sheets No. 24, Pitts- burgh "-10 Coke, Connellsville, oven ton	2.75	2.85	2.80
Pulled: Delaine		48 37 29	48 37 29	63 58 40	Furnace, prompt ship "	1.75 2.50	$\frac{1.75}{2.50}$	2.25 3.50
California AA		44	44	60	Foundry, prompt snip Aluminum, pig (ton lots)lb Antimony, ordinary	22 % 5 % 5	22 % 5 1/2 5	22 % 6 7 %
Standard Cheviot, 14-ozyd Serge, 11-oz	,	95 971/2 1.25	95 971/4 1.25	1.70½ 1.35 1.85	Zinc, N. Y	3% 3 22%	3 1/2 3 22 1/2	3% 3% 22
Standard Cheviot, 14-ozyd Serge, 11-oz	1	1.37 1/2 1.25 2.00	1.37 1/2 1.25 2.00	2.00 1.57 2.50	Tinplate, Pittsburgh, 100-lbbox ADVANCES 1; DECLINES 4.	4.25	4.25	4.75
ADVANCES 1; DECLINES 2.			2.00	2.00	MISCELLANE	OUS		
DRUGS AND	CHEMIC	ALS			COAL: f.o.b. Mineston Bituminous:			
cetanilid, U.S.P., bblslb ccid Acetic, 28 deg100 lbs Carbolic, cans	2	2.75 17	2.75 17	$2.60 \\ 17$	Navy Standard	$1.75 \\ 1.25$	$1.75 \\ 1.25$	$\frac{2.15}{1.25}$
Citric, domesticlb Muriatic, 18'100 lbs Nitric 42'		37 1/2 1.00 3.50	$\begin{array}{c} 37\frac{1}{2} \\ 1.00 \\ 6.50 \end{array}$	37 1/2 1.00 6.50	Stove	7.25 7.00 7.00	7.25 7.00 7.00	7.94 7.69 7.69
Muriatic, 18'		10¼ 55 20	10¼ 55 20	10¼ 55 27¼	DVESTUEES Di characte	5.15	5.15	5.69
Fartaric crystals lb Fluor Spar, acid, 98% ton Alcohol, 190 proof U.S.P	38	$\frac{3.50}{2.37}$	38.50 2.37	$\frac{38.50}{2.37}$	Potash, am	43	46	46 91/2
" denatured, form 5"		31 % 3.25	31 % 3.25	0.20	Gambier, Plantation" Indigo, Madras" Prussiate potash, yellow"	1.25 161/2	1.25 16½	1.25 18½
Ammonia, anhydrous		15½ 4 15	15½ 4 15	15½ 4 18		-		
		7.80 871/2 2.54	7.80 87½ 2.54	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.00 \\ 95 \\ 2.54 \end{array} $	Bones, ground steamed, 1¼, am., 60% bone phosphate, Chicago ton Muriate potash, 80% ton Nitrate soda 100 lbs	$\frac{25.00}{37.15}$	$\frac{25.00}{37.15}$	$\frac{25.00}{37.15}$
Bicarbonate Soda, Am100 lbs Bleaching powder, over 34%		2.00	2.00	2.00	mestic. delivered "	1.29	1.29	1.77
Brimstone, crude domesticton Calomel, Americanlb		21/2 3.00 3.25	1.25	18.00 1.51	OILS: Cocoanut, Spot. N. Ylb	47.50	47.50 31/4	48.25 3 ½
Brimstone, crude domesticton Ib In In Ib In In		36½ 5.00 8½	36½ 15.00 8½	15.00 10	China Wood, bbls., spot" Cod, Newfoundlandgal Corn, crude, Milllb+1/8	23 3	23 23/8	28 31/4
Caustic Soda, 76%100 lbs Chlorate potashlb		2.25 8 25	2.25 8 25	2.25 8 25	Corn, crude, Mill. lb+ 1/8 Cottonseed, spot. Lard, Extra, Winter st. " Linseed, city raw, carlots. "+ 1/8 Neatsfoot, pure. "4 Rosin, first run. gal Soya-Bean, tank, cars, M. W. lb+ 1/4 Petroleum Pacr, at well. bbl	3% 7% 7% 7%	71/2	71/ 65/
coaine, Hydrochlorideoz ream Tartar, domesticlb losom Salts		3.50 151/2 2.25	8.50 151/2 2.25	$\begin{array}{c} 8.50 \\ 20 \frac{1}{4} \\ 2.25 \end{array}$	Rosin, first rungal Soya-Bean, tank, cars, M. Wlb+1/4	3	42 2%	47 3
ormaldehyde	14	6 9 84 6 14	6 9 34 5 34	6 1114 61/2	Petroleum, Pa., cr., at wellbbl Kerosene, wagon, deliverygal Gas'e auto in gar., st. bbls "	1.47% 17 10%	1.47% 17 10%	1.58 17 12%
enzoin, Sumatra	2	18 42 28 70	18 40 28	23 75 38	Wax. ref. 125 m. plb	2 % 45.00	101/2 21/8 45.00	53.00
ppsom Saits. 100 lbs formaldehyde lb glycerine, C. P. in drums lb glycerine, C. P. in drums " tensoin, Sumatra " tensoin, Sumatra " tamboge, pipe " theliac, D. C. " tragacanth, Aleppo 1st " dicorice, Extract "		18	70 18 33	1.05 18 33	Book, S. & S. C lb Writing, tub-sized	41/4	41/4	414
owdered fenthol, Japan, cases forphine, Sulp., bulkos	3	33 .25 .85	3.25 7.85	$\frac{3.25}{7.95}$	Sulphite, Domestic, bl100 lbs Old Paper No. 1 Mix " PLATINUMoz	1.75 171/2 28.00	1.75 171/2 28.00	2.00 15 37.50
owdered fenthol, Japan, cases. forphine, Sulp., bulk. ditrate Silver, crystals. fux Vomica, powdered. pium, jobbing lots. uicksilver, 75-lb, flask uinine, 100-0x tins. oscochelle Saits; lb al ammonice, lump, imp.	1% 1%	19% 6	19 1/4 7 8/4 12.00	23¼ 7¾ 12.00	RUBBER: Up-River, finelb Plan, 1st Latex, crude"	6 4 1	6 4 h	51/4 51/4
luicksilver, 75-lb. flask	48	.00 40 1214 1014	48.00 40 1214 1014	65.00 40 16	ADVANCES 3; DECLINES 1. TOTAL ADVANCES			
				1014		17	31	18

INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKETS

The monetary situation shows few changes currently, in either a national or an international sense. The Federal Reserve banks in the United States, like banks of issue in other leading markets, continue to foster extreme ease in money under the impression that this procedure will

stimulate recovery in trade and industry. Such programs have been in effect for several years, but they have so far brought few important results. Ease in the money markets of New York, London, and Paris is not less extreme because it has become customary in recent months, but acceptable borrowers find little use for the accommodation thus held out.

It is maintained in some of the best-informed quarters in New York that banks are the stumbling block to giving true effect to the easy money policy. The large commercial institutions are willing to lend only against exceedingly well-secured collateral, and it may be that some lag in the process is occasioned by their unwillingness to extend credit thoughtlessly. But it is noteworthy that similar surpluses of loanable funds have piled up in London and Paris, despite different national situations and the greater willingness of banks, especially in London, to lend funds.

The Federal Reserve System in this country indicated several weeks ago that the easy money policy would be changed to a very slight degree.

SOME ADJUSTMENT IN MONEY POLICY

Open market operations would be so adjusted, it was stated, as to maintain excess reserves of member banks, but not with the

intention of increasing these further. This was interpreted as meaning a decrease in holdings of United States Government securities by the system, as gold stocks increased and currency returned from circulation. That the interpretation was correct is shown by declines in the holdings of United States Government securities.

A Treasury report on currency, issued early this week, showed that total monetary stocks of the country expanded \$277,000,000 in the past year. This figure includes gold stocks, which are held almost entirely in bank and Treasury vaults. Currency in circulation on December 31, last, amounted to \$5,675,183,214, or \$30,000,000 more than on the same date a year earlier. Also of interest in this

Developments in international money markets featureless. Total monetary stocks in the United States expanded \$277,000,000 in the past year. Gold inflow continues. Foreign exchange rates hold at previous levels. Return of England to gold standard foreseen. European gold currencies display weakness. connection was the disclosure, Tuesday, that the Federal Reserve System is continuing its policy of retiring gold certificates from circulation and thus increasing the gold reserve.

In the New York money market, rates for accommodation were unchanged in all departments.

Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange were 1 per cent for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans. In the unofficial outside market, banking house funds were available on demand terms at rates of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. Time money on the Stock Exchange held to a range of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent for all datings. There was very little demand for accommodation in this Stock Exchange money market, which supplies funds for dealings in stocks and bonds. In the commercial money market equally

RATES ARE UNCHANGED

quiet conditions prevailed. Commercial paper was 11/4 to 11/2 per cent for prime names, all dates,

while other names were mostly quoted at 13/4 per cent. Bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or rediscount at the Federal Reserve banks held to 1/2 per cent bid and 3/8 asked for thirty to ninety-day datings, while the upper range on four to six months' bills was 7/8 per cent bid and 3/4 asked.

The Treasury had to pay slightly more for its most recent borrowing on ninety-one-day discount bills. An issue of \$75,000,000 was awarded Monday at an average discount of 0.24 per cent, as against 0.20 per cent on the preceding issue, and a low record of 0.09 per cent on a bill issue sold late last year. Gold continues to flow toward this country. chiefly from Europe, with India, South America and China also supplying quantities.

Foreign exchange rates show little deviation from previous trends. All eyes are on the Geneva commission charged with preparing an agenda for the World Economic and Monetary Conference, tentatively scheduled to meet in London next Spring. At this meeting, the British delegates are giving the impression that the British government anticipates a return to gold payments as soon as the debt question is settled and some progress is made on tariffs and other vexing international problems. No indication is available so far regarding the rate of ultimate stabilization of sterling. The rate is carefully maintained, currently, at around \$3.35, with the Bank of England exercising control.

European gold currencies continue to display weakness. The French franc is definitely under the lower gold point, making continued shipments of the metal from Paris to New York possible on a bank profit basis. Dutch guilders, belgas and Swiss francs are following the same general trend outlined by French francs. Scandinavian currencies are steady, while changes are nominal in the controlled rates of countries not on the gold standard. Canadian dollars were weaker at a discount of about 13 per cent. Far Eastern rates show no change of consequence.

The government inflated New Zealand currency Thursday by raising the exchange rate to place 125 pounds in the dominion's money on a par with 100 pounds sterling. The move, designed to aid those who have suffered from low export prices, was opposed vigorously by the banks. Previously the New Zealand pound had been around 111 to 113.

Foreign dollar bonds this week were subject to the same adverse influences which depressed the prices of domestic bonds; in some cases, the decline was on an even more exaggerated scale. German bonds listed here were sold heavily by speculators who acquired the securities in heavy volume on the

CONTINENTAL GOLD CURRENCIES WEAK

upswing that started early in December. The declines amounted to 5

to 10 points in many leading bonds, but still left the quotations far above their starting points, when the upward movement began late last year. Latin-American bonds also dropped in the general downward adjustment of quotations, but less drastically than German bonds. Australian and Canadian issues were not of interest to London, and prices sagged slightly. Foremost European credits were only fractionally changed.

Daily closing quotations of foreign exchange (bankers' bills) in the New York market follow:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
Sterling, checks	3.351/2	3.35 7	3.35 78	3.35%	3.35 1	3.34 18
Sterling, cables	3.35 %	3.35 1/2	3.35 1/2	3.35 11	3.35 1/8	3.35
Paris, checks	3.90 1/8	3.90 1	3.89 15	3.91 %	3.90 1/4	3.96
Paris, cables	3.90%	3.90 %	3.90	3.91 1	3.90 1/2	3.90 5
Berlin, checks	23.73	23.73	23.73	23.75	23.75	23.72
Berlin, cables	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.77	23.77	23.77
Antwerp, checks .	13.86	13.85	13.85 1/2	13.841/2	13.85 1/2	13.85
Antwerp, cables	13.86 1/2	13.85 1/9	13.86	13.85	13.86	13.87
Lire, checks	5.11%	5.11%	5.11%	5.11%	5.11%	5.10%
Lire, cables	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.11%	5.11%	5.11 %
Swiss, checks	19.24%	19.24 1/9	19.24 1/2	19.26	19.25 %	19.25
Swiss, cables	19.251/4	19.25	19.25	19.261/2	19.261/4	19.26
Guilders, checks	40.151/2	40.141/	40.141/2	40.161/2	40.1734	40.1514
Guilders, cables	40.16	40.15	40.15	46.17	40.18	40.18
Pesetas, checks	8.17	8.16%	8.17	8.17	8.17	8.17 1/2
Pesetas, cables Denmark, checks		8.17 1/2 16.89	8.18 16.87	8.18 16.79	8.18 16.71	8.18½ 16.70
Denmark, cables		16.90	16.88	16.80	16.72	16.75
Sweden, checks		18.27	18.27	18.31	18.27	18.24
Sweden, cables		18.28	18.28	18.32	18.28	18.29
Norway, checks		17.27	17.18	17.21	17.17	17.15
Norway, cables		17.28	17.19	17.22	17.18	17.20
Greece, checks		.52 7	.52 7	.52 7	.53	.53%
Greece, cables	.52 %	.52 11	.52 11	.5211	.5314	.53 %
Portugal, checks	3.051/4	3.0514	3.051/4	3.05 16	3.051/4	3.0514
Portugal, cables	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.05%	3.65%
Australia, checks	2.681/4	2.67%	2.67 %	2.681/4	2.6754	
Australia, cables	2.68%	2.68%	2.68%	2.68 %	2.6814	
Montreal, demand		88.15	87.87	87.87	87.38	87.13
Argentina, demand.	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.25	25.20
Brazil. demand	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20
Chile. demand		6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.00
Uruguay, demand		47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.25

STEEL UPTREND CONTINUES

Moderate gains in finished steel specifications have continued, bringing average operations in the Pittsburgh district to around 17 per cent, though working schedules show a spread from 10 to 35 per cent, with various units. Tin plate still makes the best showing in finishing departments, though sheet and strip producers have registered some little improvement. As the season advances, miscellaneous buying is expected to quicken, the greatest need of the industry being better volume from the railroads.

Weakness in sheet quotations and in cold-rolled specialties has not extended generally into other descriptions. Price concessions on sheets range \$1 to \$2 per ton, with cold-rolled strip steel quoted \$1.90, Pittsburgh. Structural shapes, plates, and bars ordinarily continue at \$1.60, Pittsburgh, though at competitive points occasional shading is reported and reinforcing steel bars are quoted at \$1.50, Pittsburgh. Cold-finished steel bars are regularly \$1.70, Pittsburgh. Tin plate is well maintained at \$4.25 per base box, Pittsburgh.

To consumers, heavy melting steel scrap is quotable at around \$8.50, Pittsburgh; purchases of dealers being at a lower level. The scrap market,

SLIGHT WEAKNESS IN SHEET PRICES as a whole, has steadied somewhat. Volume of business in pig iron has

increased only slightly, sales being mainly in carload lots. Foundry operations still are curtailed, and sanitary-ware plants have not been able to increase active capacity to any extent. Semifinished steel remains quiet, billets and sheet bars continuing at \$26, Pittsburgh, and forging billets at \$31, Pittsburgh. Coke is only moderately active, and prices are unchanged; furnace coke is quoted at \$1.75, and foundry coke for ordinary grades at about \$2.50, at oven.

The gains of late last week in the Chicago steel industry were well maintained, and steel ingot output was around 12 per cent of capacity. Sales of all the Western producers showed noticeable improvement over the low levels of early January. The new buying was chiefly in structurals; 3,000 tons were awarded in the Middle West, and in miscellaneous steel items.

Specifications likewise were better, with one mill reporting the best volume in two months. Reports that better rail, tank steel, and pipe business was in sight added optimism to the outlook. Ruling prices were: Pig iron, \$15.50; rail steel bars, 1.50c.; shapes, plates, and soft steel bars, 1.70c.

Some railroads are working on their 1933 programs and rail inquiries from at least two or three roads are expected this month. The appearance of inquiries from some private building work is an encouraging factor in structural steel and reinforcing bars, as public projects have been the main support of these products for some time.

GRAIN PRICES IRREGULAR

The grain price trend on the Chicago Board of Trade was irregularly lower during much of the week, with weakness in Canadian exchange a factor in the later trading.

Wheat sold off ½c. to ½c. on Monday, but came back ½c. to ¾c. Tuesday, on rumors that Russia had tried to trade oil for 20,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat. At mid-week, it dropped ½c. to ¾c. Crop news was mildly bearish, with early forecasts of snow materializing in the form of rain and mist. This was offset, in part, by an official Kansas estimate placing farm reserves at less than half the total of a year ago. Discouraged long traders liquidated on Wednesday, when weakness in Canadian exchange and Liverpool prices appeared and helped along the decline. Milling demand for wheat was quiet.

Corn broke badly on Monday for a loss of %c. to 1%c., and firmed within a fractional range thereafter. Sales of 50,000 to 80,000 bushels at the Gulf to go to Scandinavia lessened the early pressure somewhat, but a mid-week rally was wiped out by the late decline in wheat.

Trading in oats was small, and prices followed the trend in wheat, with fluctuations limited to minor fractions. Rye held fairly steady Monday, with the May delivery off $\frac{3}{8}$ c., and July unchanged. This was followed by an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{5}{8}$ c. next day, and a Wednesday loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $\frac{7}{8}$ c., with wheat prices the important factor in the changes.

The United States visible supply of grains for the week, in bushels, was: Wheat, 158,838,000, off 2,244,000; corn, 29,664,000, up 735,000; oats, 24,202,000, off 238,000; rye, 7,835,000, off 66,000; and barley, 8,513,000, up 245,000.

Daily closing quotations of grain options in the Chicago market follow:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
WHEAT:	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
May	49 1/8	481/4	47%	46 %	47%	46%
July	48%	47 1/8	47%	46 %	47%	46 %
September	491/4	48%	481/8	47 1/8	481/9	47%
CORN:						
May	27%	27%	27	25 1/8	261/6	26 %
July	29 1/4	28 1/8	281/2	271/2	27%	27%
September	30 %	36	29 %	28 1/4	29	28 1/8
OATS:						
May	171/2	171/4	171/4	16 %	17%	17
July	17%	17%	171/2	171/4	17%	171/4
RYE:						
May	36 1/4	36	35%	35	351/2	35
July	35 %	35 1/8	34 1/2	341/2	35 1/8	3414

The grain movement each day is given in the following table, with the week's total, and comparative figures for last year:

	-W	heat-	Flour,	Corn	
	Western	Atlantic	Atlantic	Western	
Wednesday	Receipts 561,000	Exports 120,000	Exports 1,000	Receipts 545,000	
Thursday	473,000	50,000		572,000	
Friday	593,000	121,000	1,000	607,000	
Saturday	471,000	451,000	1,000	689,600	
Monday	837,000	151,000	1,000	877,000	
Tuesday	518,000	4,000	1,000	567,000	
Total	3,453,000	897,000	5,000	3,857,000	
Last Year	†3,404,000	762,000	36,000	1,859,000	

COLLECTION CONDITIONS

ATLANTA Reports regarding collection conditions reveal slowness predominating.

BALTIMORE There has been no appreciable improvement in collections since last week.

BOSTON Although collections show an improving trend in some trades, the general average is slow.

BUFFALO Installment collections still are slow, but retail collections show an improved trend.

CHICAGO The broadening of both retail and wholesale demand has made money a little easier, and collections improved markedly during the week. CINCINNATI Despite unsettled trade conditions, established houses continue prompt in their payments. Slow remittances are noticeable among installment accounts.

CLEVELAND Collections in some lines show an improvement, but the average is fair to slow in the majority of trades.

DALLAS While local collections are somewhat easier, there has been no pronounced betterment.

DENVER Collections in this district are poor, with no improvement anticipated in the near future.

DETROIT Collections are better in a few lines, but subnormal in most retail branches.

KANSAS CITY In some quarters, a little money is being received on the payment of old accounts, which tends to offset the slower trend of current collections.

NEWARK Local collection conditions are somewhat easier than they were a week ago, but the average is not much above fair.

PHILADELPHIA Although collections continue slow, in other than building lines, they are not looked upon as unsatisfactory.

PITTSBURGH The general average of collections has shown but little improvement, being still classed as slow, on the whole.

RICHMOND Current collections are prompter, and some of the long overdue obligations are being liquidated, although this is a slow process.

ROCHESTER Current collections cannot be classed as better than slow.

ST. LOUIS Reports received from both wholesale and retail houses show that collections generally are fair.

SAN FRANCISCO Retail collections reveal an improving trend, but installment payments are slow.

TOLEDO Retail collections are being maintained at a good level, but wholesale payments are somewhat slower than they were two weeks ago.

TWIN CITIES (St. Paul-Minneapolis) Collections are showing some improvement in both wholesale and retail lines, being generally classed as good to slow. WICHITA General mercantile collections in this district continue slow, despite a slight betterment in the liquidation of old accounts.

FURTHER RECESSION IN BANK CLEARINGS IN 1932

Bank clearings throughout the past year were at a very low level. The variations from month to month did not follow the seasonal change and were very irregular. In this respect, however, bank clearings were much the same in both of the two preceding years. The decline has been constant in each year since 1929, at which time bank settlements were abnormally high. There was a considerable reduction from 1929 to 1930, and a further decline in each of the two succeeding years.

The loss from 1931 to 1932 was much heavier than that from 1930 to 1931. The record compiled by Dun's Review covers the weekly report for the leading cities in the United States. Each of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts are adequately represented and the total for all of these

cities represents practically 90 per cent of the total bank clearings for all cities reporting in the United States. No change is made in the number of cities included, so that the report is constant throughout each year. On this basis, the average daily figures for each business day in each month are computed, which assures regularity throughout the year. For 1932 the average daily bank clearings for the entire year was \$782,915,000. This compares with \$1,256,175,000 for the preceding year, a reduction for the year just closed of \$473,260,000, equivalent to a loss of 37.7 per cent. The decline from 1930 to 1931 equalled 24.2 per cent.

For the past year, there were only four months for which clearings were above the average for the year. These four months were included in the period from January to April. Bank clearings in January were the highest of the year, which is usually the case. March settlements were nearly as high as those for January and were somewhat in excess of the amount to be anticipated in the comparison between those two months. For February and April, clearings were only a little higher than those reported for the average of the year.

In the succeeding eight months, after April, 1932, there was marked irregularity in the returns. A normal course for these eight months would have been for a low record in August or September, and the high point for that period at the close of the year, or in December. Such was not the case, how-

ever. The low point for the eight months under consideration was in November. Clearings for August were slightly higher than those for November, while clearings for June were the highest for the eight months. July clearings were below those of both May and June and the slight advance in September and October over the two months immediately preceding was less than it should have been. Both November and December clearings, which should have been higher, were lower than in

the two months immediately preceding.

In the comparison of bank clearings from month to month in 1932, with those of the corresponding period of 1931, the decline also varied greatly. The loss was the heaviest in May, when it was 47.8 per cent below clearings for May, 1931, and the low-

This irregularity reflected the muddled conditions which characterized the financial situation for practically this entire time. In the closing months of 1931, the economic disturbances abroad curtailed all financial settlements considerably. This was clearly reflected in the reduced bank clearings in November and December of that year, and was carried over into the early months of 1932. Additional

difficulties during 1932 affected financial matters unfavorably throughout that year. An element that enters into the problem very largely, at least that has done so to a considerable extent in recent years, is the difference in commodity prices between the various periods under review. Commodity prices have been almost continuously lower each month since 1928 or 1929. The variation in the decline in some months during that time has amounted to a large sum. On January 1, 1929, Dun's Commodity Price Index, which measures the changes in commodity prices from month to month, covering a large number of materials that enter into consumption, stood at \$192.365. On January 1, 1933, the Index was \$130.166. The decline during these four years was \$62.199, equivalent to a reduction of 32.3 per cent. Each division into

It may be fairly assumed that the dealings in concluded on page 31

which this tabulation is separated has contributed

	1932	1931	P. C.	1930
nuary	\$996,005,000	\$1,414,552,600	-29.6	\$1,796,989,000
bruary	803,845,000	1,389,211,000	-42.1	1,746,887,000
rch	970,338,006	1,409,172,000	-46.5	1,832,284,000
ril	794,652,000	1,457,562,000	-45.5	1,859,118,000
y	745,655,000	1,410,616,000	-47.8	1,725,622,000
ne	758,656,600	1,403,807,000	46.0	1,853,151,000
у	712,181,000	1,237,455,000	-42.4	1,677,100,000
gust	690,556,000	1,053,966,000	-34.5	1,379,351,000
otember	752,542,000	1,143,547,000	-34.2	1,483,202,000
tober	754,170,000	1,160,444,000	-35.0	1,623,508,000
vember	678,686,000	963,602,000	-28.1	1,444,730,000
cember	736,693,000	1,030,163,060	-28.5	1,511,615,000

AVERAGE DAILY BANK CLEARINGS

to the decline.

INDEX NUMBER OFF 7.5 PER CENT FOR YEAR

Commodity prices made a valiant effort during the last half of 1932 to offset the heavy quotation recessions suffered during the past four years.

Beginning with the early days of July, wholesale commodity prices in a number of important groups rose with marked vigor and

rapidity. Such was the force of this firming influence that within the space of four months Dun's Index Number moved from \$125.316 on July 1 to \$136.555 on October 1, an increase of \$11.239. At the latter figure the Index had about reached the level it occupied on April 1 when it stood at \$136.864. Unable to hold its position under the pressure of sagging prices the Index on November 1 dropped to \$134.700. This was followed by further recessions on December 1 and January 1, 1933.

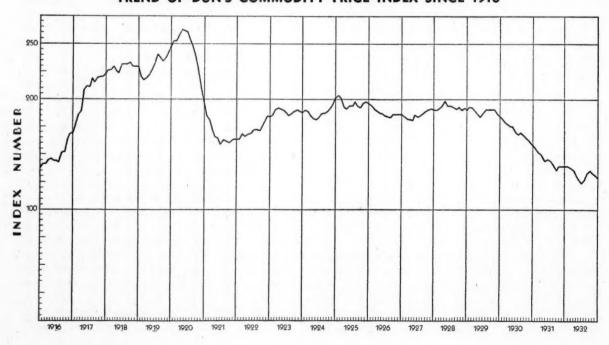
Dun's Index Number of wholesale commodity prices now has reached a point approximating that which it held prior to the period of inflation. It will be interesting indeed to follow the course of the wholesale price curve as gauged by Dun's Index from this time on.

Dun's Index Number of Wholesale Commodity Prices on January 1, 1933, was \$130.166. On January 1, 1932, it stood at \$140.681. The net change was a loss of \$10.615, or 7.5 per cent, for the year. The Breadstuffs and Meat Divisions sustained the greatest loss of the seven groups which make up the compilation. By reference to the chart, which accompanies this article, one may note the steadily mounting course of the price level during the four and one-half years from January 1, 1916, onward. On May 1, 1920, the Index reached its zenith at \$263.332. During the next thirty days quotations eased

off slightly, lowering the total to \$262.149 on June 1. From this point on, during the succeeding thirteen months, wholesale commodity prices tumbled to devastating levels and did not stop until July 1, 1921, when the Index touched \$159.833—a dollar loss of \$103.499 in a little over the span of one year.

Then there set in a period marked by three and one-half years when the Index patiently and painstakingly climbed back until it reached \$204.592 on February 1, 1925. For the next five years the Index Number moved along on a steadier keel, fluctuating within a range of 15 points, up and down, until February 1, 1930. Again it started to sag precipitously, falling off consistently during 1930, 1931, and on through to July 1, 1932, when the rally pointed out earlier set in.

TREND OF DUN'S COMMODITY PRICE INDEX SINCE 1916



During the past year violent price changes battered down the group Index of two of the seven divisions with destructive persistence. These two groups, breadstuffs and meat fell from \$17.291 and \$15.623, respectively, on January 1, 1932 to \$13.056 and \$10.660 on January 1, 1933. To find corresponding years in which such low levels were recorded it is necessary to turn back to December 1, 1899, in the case of breadstuffs, when the Index registered \$12 .-990 for this group, and back to December 1, 1912, in the meat division. On that date, the Index was \$10.629, just 3 cents under the total of the present time, more than twenty years later.

DUN'S COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

The dairy and garden group total has shown comparatively little change over a period of years. The products in this division, while subject to strong seasonal price fluctuations, have maintained an average unmarked by any drastic change.

During the past year only a nominal change has taken place in the other food group. While the Index shuttled up and down during this time, a comparison of totals on January 1, 1932, and January 1, 1933, finds a loss of only .608 sustained by this division.

The fifth group in the series comprising the Index Number, clothing, dropped off \$3.205 during the year. This loss compares with a drop of \$5.030 which occurred during 1931.

Metals have been firm and their statistical price position is better than that of a year ago. From year to year the Index Number for this group has moved in a narrow range, its most drastic change having taken place on January 1, 1922, when it dropped to \$21.312 from its previous year's level of \$28,149.

DUN'S COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

July 1, each year								
	Bread-		& Other			Miscel		
	stuffs. Meat.	Garden	a. Food.	ing.	Metals.	laneou	. Total.	
1862				28.413	23.207	17.290	118.510	
1863	26.154 10.11	13.530	16.359	45.679	37.079	24.264	173.180	
1864		18.049		49.307	28.956	25.551	278.987 194.436	
1866	31.471 17.153	23.472	20.821	45.377	41.762	27.923	297.978	
1867	36.537 14.27			38.169	35.426	25.529 24.786		
1869	38.416 13.216 29.116 13.18			35.309	28.355	24.201	182.825 164.630	
1870	25.822 14.16	16.112	13.308	31.480	26.612	21.786	148.781	
1871	24.809 12.177 22.171 11.05	20.799 16.019		30.624 32.427	27.271	21.907	151.510 150.479	
1872	20.460 10.11	15.629		29.411	33,298	21.552	143.089	
1874	25.657 11.56	19.142	13.678	27.260	25.254	19.583	143.138	
1875	24.848 13.28° 18.777 10.720		14.418	25.318 21.747	23.515 20.452	18.298	134.702 116.479	
1877	21.812 10.036	11.790	18.331	21.850	15.578	15.160	109.547	
1878	15.672 8.181		11.846	19.836	15.789	14.836	96.268	
1879	17.054 8.239 17.461 9.239	10.258	9.884	20.420	15.149	16.286	97.285	
1881	20.369 11.381	11.311	11.663	20.982	19.295	16.900	111.901	
1882	25.494 13.74			21.202	19.882		123.230	
1888	19.018 11.210 17.871 11.17		9.323	20.209	18.071	15.764	107.248	
1885	16.370 9.201	10.872	8.712	17.740	14.132	13.666	90.697	
1886	15.811 8.900		8.570	18.068			89.226	
1887	15.156 8.661 16.984 9.410			18.174	16.035	15.153	98.624	
1889	14.351 8.24			17.107			89.691	
1890	14.867 8.030		9.749	17.264		15.416	91.549	
1891	19.782 9.213 17.426 8.700			16.501	15.107		96.092	
1893	14.963 10.13	11.710	9.188	15.871	14.030	14.716	90.618	
1894	15.115 9.88						88.292	
1895	14.765 8.625 10.504 7.055		8.689		11.021		81.519 74.817	
1897	10.587 7.52	8.714	7.887	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455	
1898	12.783 7.694 13.483 7.988	9.437	8.826 9.157		11.843 15.635		77.768 85.227	
1899	14.898 8.900			16.324			91.415	
1901	14.904 9.480	11.030	9.086	15.098	15.844	16.617	91.509	
1902		12.557	9.186	15.538	16.084	16.765	101.910 99.456	
1904	18.244 9.033	10.648	10,406	16.514	15.428	16.919	97.192	
1905	18.833 8.614		9.922		15.916	17.061	98.313	
1906	17.923 9.677 20.806 10.196		9.645	19.177	16.649	19.555	105.316	
1908	22.826 10.19	12.552	10.465	20.355 17.233	16.542	18,359	108.174	
1909	25.854 9.958 21.690 11.400	15.268	10.628	20.062	16.426 16.744	20.828	119.021	
1910	21.283 9.414	14.668	10.556	19.824	16.583	22.669	119.168	
1912	25,964 10,718	15.501	11.838	20.449	16.349	21.471	122,277	
1913	21.192 18.090		10.218	20.534	16.512	21.739	116.819 119.708	
1914	26.467 12.18			20,902	16.607	22.561	124.958	
1916	26.378 14.400	19.435	12.156	25.800	21.174	25.799	145.143	
1917	53.918 18.824 51.420 23.719	26.449	14.225	26.527 45.338	32.390	29.617 35.349	211.950 232.575	
1919	51.728 25.66			45.623	25.759	35.435	333.707	
1920	57.170 22.011	28.044	25.521	50.268	31.172	46.220	260.414	
1921	26.573 13.11- 27.022 17.461			28.034	23.037	33.795 34.855	159.888	
1923	29.854 16.70			39.929	23.796	38.587	188,711	
1924	33.523 16.04	20.205	19.419	37.925	22.515	35.851	185.485	
1925	36.059 22.39° 29.717 21.30°			38.334	21.908	36.049	195.899	
1926	33.519 19.329	20.733	18.928	33.187	22.351	37.551	185.598	
	38.385 22.102	20.905	19.806	26.542	20,796	26 646	195.183	
1929	28.345 20.070	19.692	19.110	34.578 30.657 25.935	21.314 19.925	36.640 34.911 31.459	188.689 171.598 146.591	
1931	23.105 14.836	15.692	17.998 16.610	25.935	19.925 18.955	31.459		
1932	14.306 11.280	15.904	14.234	19.551	18.671	31.370	125.316	

Commodities making up the miscellaneous category recorded few changes of note, this group finishing the year only .747 cents under the total for January 1, 1932.

DUN'S COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

			Bread-		Dairy &	Other	Cloth		Miscel-	
			stuffs	Meat	Garden	Food	ing	Metals	laneous	Total
				1		1				
1932.	Jan.	1	17.291	15,623	17.869	16.806	22,989	18.429	31.674	140.68
	Feb.	1	16.795	14.985	18.240	16.652	22.702	18.839	32,131	140.34
	Mar.	1	16.745	14.856	18,080	16.690	22.419	18.714	21.715	139.21
	ADT.	1	16.452	13.817	17.847	16.060	22.361	18.685	31.642	136.86
	May	1	16.005	12.061	17.827	15.970	20.813	18.636	31.513	132.32
	June	1	15.066	11.235	17.127	15.529	19.951	18.628	31.348	128.87
	July	1	14.306	11.280	15,904	14.234	19.551	18.671	31.370	125.31
	Aug.	1	14.611	13.605	15.959	14.784	18.551	18.521	32.780	128.76
	Sept.	1	15.325	13.516	17.031	16.434	20,854	19.011	31.928	134.09
	Oct.	1	14.583	12.881	19.414	16.613	21.288	20.588	31.188	136.55
	Nov.	1	13.435	12.676	19.578	16.405	21.256	20.575	30.771	184.70
	Dec.	1	13.281	11.811	20.007	16.374	21.026	20.421	30.978	133.89
1022	Ton	1	19 056	10 660	19 141	16 909	19 784	20 200	20.927	120.166

TEXTILE BUYING BROADENS

by C. S. WOOLSLEY

A moderate seasonal expansion of buying in the dry goods markets in the early part of the month is broadening into greater activity as the new Spring season approaches. Buyers have been very numerous in the primary markets and in the wholesale centers during the week, due to the

national conventions of the wholesale and retail organizations. Operations thus far disclose a serious questioning on the part of many merchants concerning the available purchasing power for dry goods, but there is even more questioning about the probable course of business so long as national legislation continues toward radical departures for farm protection.

In the cotton goods division, percales have been bought more freely at new low prices made over the turn of the year, and more interest has developed in seasonal wash fabrics. The clothing industry has been quite active in the staple men's wear and children's wear lines. In the rayon division, substantial progress has been made toward selling the March output and, in some instances, yarn producers now are accepting business for

BETTER INTEREST

April delivery. The silk markets have been con-IN COTTON GOODS siderably unsettled by weakness in the raw silk division at Japan and by the lower prices made last week. Manufacturers are hesitating to buy the raw material in advance of their immediate requirements.

The threat of a serious tax on the admission of jute products to this country was avoided by a defeat of the legislation submitted last week. In the linen trades, selling agents and merchants have refused to grant extended terms and a number of converters also are declining to grant the longer terms asked for by some retail buyers. Production continues quite full in cotton goods and to capacity in rayon mills. Silk and wool goods mills are securing a little more business and production has ceased to decline.

Prices have been fairly steady, on the whole, in primary dry goods markets, although some constructions of print cloths eased 1/8c. a yard and there was a further reduction of 10 per cent in the prices asked for mercerized combed yarns. The latter now

Sharp increase in number of buyers in primary and wholesale markets results in further broadening of Spring buying movement. Cotton divisions particularly active, with general price structure fairly steady. Orders still light in men's wear field, but demand for women's Spring suitings improves.

are quoted on a basis of 50c. a pound, comparing with 60c. a pound two months ago, for 60s two-ply. On the new basis of 9c. for 4-4 80x80 printed percales, converters have been booking a larger business. More business also has come forward on new lines of printed voiles, dimities and

other semistaple wash goods. Bedspreads are moving more freely. Sheets and pillowcases are quiet.

In the men's wear field, there was some picking up of odd lots of suitings and topcoatings, but the business, as a rule, was quiet. The warm weather over a wide area has delayed trade although, in the past two weeks, there has been a more active demand for clothing at first hands.

In women's wear, cutters are sampling suitings for Spring very generally and are beginning to get returns in the way of new business on models

SPRING SUITINGS MOVING ACTIVELY

now being shown to the trade. Although the raw wool and yarn markets are

holding quite steady, mills are unable to secure higher prices for fabrics. Silk prints for Spring are most attractively styled by a number of leading houses and a better volume of business is developing on them than was anticipated. Crepes and rough novelty weaves also are being bought, the latter being used largely for sports wear. Prices are lower on many of these cloths than they have yet been sold for in seasonal distribution.

The course of prices in the cotton option market at New York and spot prices for each day this week at leading cotton centers are given in the following table:

	THUIB.	A L	Lo s	sat.	mon.	Tues.	weu.
	Jan. 12	Jan.	13 Ja	n. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18
January	6.11	6.	10	6.12	5.98	6.15	6.08
March	6.18	6.	16	6.18	6.03	6.22	6.09
May	6.33	6.	29	6.31	6.15	6.33	6.22
July	6.43	6.	42	6.43	6.29	6.47	6.34
October	6.64	6.	62	6.62	6.50	6.65	6.53
,		Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
	J	n. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 18	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
New Orleans, cent	8	6.18	6.18	6.18	6.18	5.99	6.19
New York, cents.	1	8.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.15	6.30
Savannah, cents	1	8.10	6.09	6.06	6.16	5.93	6.13
Galveston, cents		6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.00	6.15
Memphis, cents	1	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.95	5.75	5.95
Norfolk, cents		6.30	6.29	6.26	6.30	6.13	6.33
Augusta, cents		6.31	6.29	6.26	6.29	6.13	6.33
Houston, cents	1	8.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	5.95	6.15
Little Rock, cents.	1	5.90	5.90	5.86	5.88	5.72	5.92
Fort Worth, cents.	1	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.60	5.80
Dallas, cents	1	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.75	5.60	5.80

THE BOOK REVIEW

RECENT ECONOMIC MOVEMENT

Dr. Frederick C. Mills' most recently published work, "Economic Tendencies in the United States," is a thorough and exhaustive study of prewar and post-war economic changes, with particular emphasis upon the period 1922 to 1929.

The National Bureau of Economic Research is responsible for gathering the material presented and for interpreting and drawing conclusions from it. The Committee on Recent Economic Changes collaborated with the bureau in the study.

As the introduction to Economic Tendencies, written by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, states, the volume bridges the span between the previous study, "Recent Economic Changes in the United States," published by the committee early in 1929 and the report which the committee intends to publish in the future when the present economic cycle will have run its course. At that time, it is hoped that it will be possible to subject the current period of economic maladjustments to the same intensive study as has been applied to preceding periods.

In living up to his announced intention of outlining economic tendencies, Dr. Mills covers all the primary factors entering into production, distribution and exchange. The book appeals equally to the business man and to the student because of the easy readable style in which it is written. Copies of the volume may be obtained direct from the publishers, The National Bureau of Economic Research.

ECONOMIC TENDENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, by Frederick C. Mills. 639 pages. Published by The National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Price \$5.

AN INFLATION INDEX

"Cause and Control of the Business Cycle," is a study of inflation. The author, Mr. E. C. Harwood, of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has developed and presented, very interestingly indeed, an index of inflation based upon bank deposits and investment funds.

The preparation of the material obviously demanded the most laborious research work. Yet, the entire theory is explained unpretentiously in a small volume which makes stimulating reading for the man who is interested in the relationship between banking and money policy and the phenomena of inflation and deflation.

CAUSE AND CONTROL OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE, by E. C. Harwood. 165 pages. Published by Financial Publishing Co., Boston. Price \$2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPLAINED

Mr. Franklin Escher finally has taken pity on those members of the business community who are

earnestly interested in a little more information on the subject of foreign exchange. Foreign exchange has been one of the most widely discussed business and financial factors for a great many months and probably will continue to occupy a prominent place in the business news for many months to come. Because of this fact, it is refreshing to find an elementary and very readily understandable discussion of the entire subject in a book of only slightly more than 200 pages, printed in large, legible type.

The first section of the book discusses exchanges and the rise and fall of rates, while the second section deals with the interrelation of rates with international gold movements. It also gives an intimate account of the principal foreign exchange markets of the world, together with the conditions created in them by the large intergovernmental borrowings of recent years.

In readability and orderly arrangement, the book fills the need of the business man who wants a little deeper insight into the mechanics of foreign exchange, without becoming involved in too intricate technicalities.

MODERN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, by Franklin Escher. 223 pages. Published by The Macmillan Company. Price \$2.

THE NEW DEAL

Mr. Stuart Chase's idea of a new deal is stimulating, refreshing and original. His book explores channels of thought that have not been investigated frequently in the past.

Dealing not too gently with the existing order and with the reasons for our present economic distress, Mr. Chase points out three possible solutions to our difficulty. The story reads rapidly and leaves a profound conviction of genuineness. It is interesting and very relevant indeed to present conditions.

A NEW DEAL, by Stuart Chase. 257 pages. Published by The Macmillan Company. Price \$2.

A STORY OF COMMERCE

It is fitting that the commerce of the greatest commercial nation of the world should be reviewed in the light of all the developments since the turn of the century. Dr. John H. Frederick does just this in "The Development of American Commerce."

The subject is so treated that it becomes profoundly interesting. Foreign commerce, domestic commerce, and commercial policy are covered separately and are related to distinct periods, so that the reader is able to trace the developments in any single field as readily as the entire course of the commercial history of the United States.

The author discusses the economic causes underlying the development of our commerce and

analyzes the commercial regulations and practices of the past and present. He elaborates upon the volume and character of foreign and domestic trade, and gives us a very concise picture of the agencies and institutions engaged therein.

Of particular interest, too, is the portion of the book which is devoted to the period of the war, as well as that which covers the recent period culminating in deflation. The final chapter is a summary of current trends in American foreign trade and is a decidedly interesting document in itself.

The book is a definite contribution to the store of knowledge on the subject, and has decided value as a reference work, in addition to its value as an interesting exposition of a primary business subject.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN COMMERCE, by John H. Frederick. 390 pages. Published by B. Appleton & Company. Price \$3.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

A timely book in this day of intense interest in all things industrial is the recently published "The Development of American Industries," which was planned and edited by Glover and Cornell. Both editors are professors at New York University and each has devoted many years to the study of the industrial developments which they have presented so ably. The editors have had the collaboration of outstanding authorities in American industry and with their aid have presented a most fascinating and authoritative volume which commands an important place in the literature of economic history.

There is a chapter on each primary industry, and each of these chapters is written by an authority in that industry. The contribution of labor is discussed by Mr. William Green. The newspaper industry is explained by Mr. Adolph Ochs. The president of the Texas Corporation, Mr. R. C. Holmes, is the author of the chapter on the petroleum industry, while Mr. Walter P. Chrysler, of the Chrysler Corporation, explains the development

of the automobile industry.

The book, intended originally as a text for schools and colleges, holds a great deal of interest for other than undergraduate students, inasmuch as it is replete with essential information, and is well illustrated by charts and tables of essential statistics.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, edited by John George Glover and William Bouck Cornell. 932 pages. Published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. Price \$5.

THE POWER TRUST

In "Confessions of the Power Trust," Mr. Carl D. Thompson, Secretary of the Public Ownership League of America, has sorted, analyzed, and presented in logical order documents relating to the Federal Trade Commission Investigation of public utility corporations. The work involved covered forty-four volumes of the report which contained a

total of 20,000 pages and nearly 5,000 exhibits, and it is a digest of this material that is presented in the book with footnotes throughout showing the sources of quotations.

The volume is more the story of an investigation than just a story. It brings out a number of startling facts and in several parts is compellingly interesting reading. The book covers a highly controversial subject, but the case is well put together in a concise, readable way.

CONFESSIONS OF THE POWER TRUST, by Colonel D. Thompson. 670 pages. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co. Price \$5.

WORLD ECONOMICS

The two most recent publications of the League of Nations are the "World Economic Survey for 1931-1932" and the "Statistical Year Book," covering the same period. Both publications are extremely detailed, the former discussing primarily the fall in prices, the shrinkage of international trade, the difficulties in balancing international accounts and changes in banking structure and policies. The latter supplies up-to-date and authoritative information on the resources of the world, on productive activity, population, finances, banking, prices, trade and transport. The "World Economic Survey" is liberally illustrated with charts and tables, which aid materially in illustrating the principal points presented. The "Statistical Year Book," more in the nature of source material, consists primarily of tables and short, technical, descriptive articles. The "Statistical Year Book" is printed in French and English, with the French and English articles side by side on the same pages.

Both books are extremely valuable sources of world trade information and a valuable aid to the economic research worker.

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY 1931-1932. 346 pages, 7 maps. Price \$2.50.

STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS 1931-1932. 342 pages. Price \$3.

Both volumes are publications of the League of Nations and can be obtained in the United States through the American agent, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL REPORTS

The Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has just completed a report entitled "Descriptive Information in Annual Reports to the Stockholders." The study completes a series of three studies under procedures of more than 500 in companies making out an annual accounting to their owners. This particular section deals with current practices in describing products, manufacturing processes and improvements, sales trends, new acquisitions, industrial relations, business conditions and other facts affecting the company and its operations.

The report makes very interesting reading indeed to the business man, regardless of his direct interest in annual stockholder reports because of the clear concise way in which the subject is treated

and the material presented. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be glad to distribute gratis copies of this booklet to any readers of Dun's Review who are interested. If any reader would care to have one or more copies he may write to the Editor, Dun's Review, or to Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PUBLIC SPEAKING

The two recently published works of Dr. C. W. Chamberlain, "Psychology Simplified" and "Public Speaking Simplified," have been received and read with considerable interest. A good working knowledge of psychology and public speaking is considered to be a strong business qualification.

In these two short books, which are printed in large type, and also readable from their style of presentation, the elementary aspects of the two subjects are covered in detail.

PUBLIC SPEAKING SIMPLIFIED, by C. W. Chamberlain. 142 pages. Price \$1.

PSYCHOLOGY SIMPLIFIED, by C. W. Chamberlain. 178 pages. Price \$1. Both published by Progress Magazine.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRY—FOURTH QUARTER 1932 continued from page 8

gible. In both years there were improvements in activity in the first quarter of the year but in neither case was this sustained more than two months.

Summary

The survey finds, then, that there are four definitely favorable factors which occurred during the fourth quarter for the year and which must be reckoned with in any balanced appraisal of the future trend of business. These are:

A—The profoundly significant improvement in the failure trend.

B—The comparative stability of commodity prices during the past five months.

C—The better comparative bank clearings record.

D—The vigorous Autumn recovery in industrial activity.

Conclusion

These facts do not indicate that deflation has ended and that recovery has begun. They are decisively favorable factors and it is possible that they indicate the long hoped for recovery. While it is still too early for us to be able to tell whether or not they do it appears reasonably safe to say that should the gains that have been made during the fourth quarter of this year be consolidated and expanded during the first quarter of 1933 American industry will be in the most definitely favorable position which it has occupied for a great many years.

"Reduce Your Overhead"

Gibson & Wesson, Inc.

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKERS

110 William St., New York

OUR SPECIALTY

Insurance in Stock Companies at reduced rates on all classes of property in

SOUTHERN STATES

Established 1863

Incorporated 1917

Write for our rates and list of satisfied customers

FURTHER RECESSION IN BANK CLEARINGS IN 1932

continued from page 25

the many commodities which go to make up this record show in some measure the difference in the amount of settlements through the banks for different periods. Take for example December, 1932. Place the amount for that month at \$736,693,000 for each business day, the same as the average daily clearings. The same commodities in December, 1931, would have represented settlements, at the prices prevailing then, approximating \$796,250,000. Bank clearings in December, 1931, averaged for each day of that month \$1,030,163,000. The reduction in bank clearings from December, 1931, to December, 1932, was \$293,470,000, equal to a decline of 28.5 per cent. Of this reduction, \$59,550,000 was due to the fact that commodity prices in December, 1932, were lower than they were in December of the preceding year, and that purchases entered into at the latter date represented a falling off in value of 7.5 per cent. Throughout the whole of the past three or four years, much the same situation has prevailed. A part of the decline in bank clearings has represented the lower amount, due to lower commodity prices in nearly every month. Values in other departments of trade, which affect bank settlements, have been also lower, and have contributed a considerable sum to the lower bank clearings.

Safe Deposit & Trust Co.

of Baltimore

13 SOUTH STREET

BALTIMORE, MD.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, Over \$5,525,000

THIS Company has been acting as Executor, Administrator and Trustee under Wills, Deeds and Corporate Mortgages, and in other fiduciary capacities for over fifty-five years during which time it has accumulated a vast amount of knowledge and experience in managing all kinds of estates and trusts.

It maintains carefully organized departments for this business.

The policy of giving the same attention to all estates and trusts, large or small, and making in all cases reasonable charges, has been carried out from the beginning, and has proven satisfactory to the many interested in the estates and trusts managed by the Company.

Its officers are always ready to confer with those who need or contemplate using its services.

DIRECTORS

JOHN J. NELLIGAN Chairman

WALDO NEWCOMER
BLANCHARD RANDALL
NORMAN JAMES
SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER
ROBERT GARRETT

HOWARD BRUCE
MORRIS WHITRIDGE
J. EDWARD JOHNSTON
EDWIN G. BAETJER
LYMAN DELANO

JOSEPH B. KIRBY President

